

The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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The Literary Digest

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PUBLISHERS' NOTE.

It will doubtless be of interest to the better class of schools and educational institutions generally to know that in connection with the Business and Advertising Department of THE LITERARY DIGEST there will be facilities for furnishing to its readers, free of cost, printed matter, catalogues, and such general information as may be desired regarding any schools or academy.

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Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are invited to correspond with this office for any catalogue or general information desired regarding educational institutions.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

A GOLD BOND DENIED.

ON last Thursday the House of Representatives defeated, by a vote of 120 to 167, the resolution authorizing the President to negotiate bonds specifically payable in gold. The vote was not divided on party lines. The Democrats were divided nearly equally. Of the Republicans 63 voted against the resolution, and 31 for it. The Populists voted solidly against it. Congressmen Wilson and Reed, the leaders of the two major parties, led the discussion on the side in favor of the resolution, and Congressmen Bryan (Neb.), and Hopkins (Ill.), the former a Democrat and the latter a Republican, led the discussion on the side opposed. Comments of the newspapers are as follows:

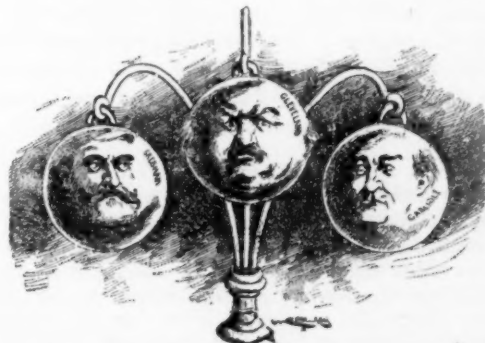
Democratic Leaders Not to Blame.—"The leaders of the Democratic Party have taken suitable action, but the rank and file will not follow unitedly. The responsibility for failure is upon the latter and not upon the President, or Secretary Carlisle, or Speaker Crisp, or Chairmen Wilson and Springer. No small part of the responsibility rests upon the Republican minority, which professes to monopolize financial sanity and patriotism but has all along acted without regard to the public interest. Having by bad laws created the ills under which the country suffers, they refuse to cooperate for their amendment or repeal. Their policy

is of a narrow, partisan sort and lacks the first glimmer of statesmanship."—*Baltimore Sun (Dem.)*.

The Administration Threw Away its Chances.—"By a larger majority than anybody except perhaps Mr. Bland supposed, the latest bond proposal in the House, which might be called Administration Bill No. 4, except that it had scarcely anything of the Administration in it, was beaten in the House yesterday. This was a neat gift of sundry millions—it does not matter now just how many—to the able financiers who have kindly consented to help this helpless Administration. For all practical purposes the Democratic Party has appointed Messrs. Rothschild and Morgan receivers for the United States, and they are eminently competent to run things until Mr. Cleveland retires from human view. The details of the vote are elsewhere stated, but do not touch the main fact that the Administration had practically thrown away its last chance by putting exclusive control of its loan into the hands of the foreign bankers. It could not do better. Not after it had carefully deprived the country of any chance to do better."—*The Tribune (Rep.)*, New York.

An Unpatriotic Congress.—"The behavior of the House of Representatives in rejecting a proposition to authorize the issue of 3 per cent. gold bonds must, in the present circumstances, be set down as an act of such uncommon and unpatriotic madness as to call for the severest censure the people can pronounce. There would be a savage satisfaction in seeing these false servants put out—always by some safe Constitutional process—if only their successors would be any better. But what are we to infer from the conduct of the Republicans in the House? Mr. Reed's behavior yesterday was plainly dishonest and insincere. He professed to support the sound-money resolution, and through partizanship or a worse motive did it what harm he could. This is not of good augury for the Republican Congress to come."—*The Times (Dem.)*, New York.

Not Difficult to Find Consolation.—"While the rejection of the Wilson resolution is a matter for regret, Mr. Cleveland and his Secretary of the Treasury will have to bear a large part of the responsibility for it. If they had desired simultaneously to repel the silver people and to alienate the support of the advocates of sound money, they could not have found anything more effective for that purpose than the contract with the foreign bankers, whereby it had been hoped to coerce Congress into strengthening the President's hands. That contract was open to severe criticism, which it did not escape. It gave the foreign syndicate various advantages which American opinion resented, and the proposition that for the first time there should be authorized an issue of bonds specifically payable in gold tended to discredit the issues in which no such specific promise is embodied. There are reasons why the adoption of the resolution was desirable, the chief of which is that it would have saved over sixteen million dollars in interest charges. But it is not difficult to find matter



A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

—*The Recorder*, New York.



THE DEMOCRATIC SANDOW.
"Ef enny man kin, he kin."
—*The Post, Washington.*

lution censuring the President for his course in protecting the National credit. By all means let them pass such a resolution. Nothing could more sharply define the issue between Mr. Cleveland and Congress. But in passing it they would do well to remember that another Congress once passed such a resolution censuring Andrew Jackson, with the result of making Old Hickory's ultimate victory all the more emphatic."—*The Courier-Journal (Dem.)*, Louisville.

Bungling Obstinacy and Blind Partisanship.—"The optional substitution offered to Congress by the President and the secret syndicate of bankers was a mere blind. The gold gamblers knew that no such bill could pass. Their confidence was shown by the alacrity with which they proceeded to take advantage of their extraordinarily good bargain. The President's expensive 'object-lesson' is complete, but it teaches a good deal more than the point he had in view—the danger to the National credit in the silver menace. It has injured the cause of sound money and sane finance more than anything that the silver men can do. As shown by the vote yesterday, it has arrayed against the White House and Wall Street alliance the strongest feeling in the West and South, without respect to party lines. So much for bungling obstinacy in the Administration and blind partisanship and blundering incapacity in Congress."—*The World (Dem.)*, New York.

THE EVOLUTION OF MODERN CAPITALISM.*

ALMOST everybody is becoming painfully aware of the very serious fact of the present tendency to concentration of capital in the hands of a few. The questions are being everywhere asked, with anxious interest: How has this change come about? Whither is it tending? What is to come of it? The new thing has given us a new name, "capitalism," as meaning "a system that favors the concentration of capital in the hands of a few."

Mr. John A. Hobson, a well-known writer for the great foreign reviews, has favored the public with an able work on "The Evolution of Modern Capitalism." The great problem of capitalism, as a whole, Mr. Hobson holds, is not yet ready for solution. He carefully limits his field of investigation. He says:

"By using the term 'evolution' I have designed to mark the study as one of a subject-matter in process of organic change, and I have sought to trace in it some of those large movements which are characteristic of all natural growth."

He modestly limits his study of this "evolution" to a single phase:

"The sub-title, *A Study of Machine Production*, indicates a further narrowing of the investigation. Selecting the operation of modern machinery and motors for special attention, I have sought to enforce a clearer recognition of organic unity by dwelling upon the more material aspects of industrial change which mark off the last century and a half from all former industrial

for consolation in its defeat."—*The North American (Rep.)*, Philadelphia.

Will Congress Censure the President?—"Although Congress has the hardihood to refuse the President express authority to issue gold bonds, thereby entailing upon the taxpayers of the country an additional and entirely unnecessary interest burden of over \$16,000,000 upon the latest bond issue alone, there are members of Congress who are talking about passing a resolution censuring the President for his course in protecting the National credit. By all means let them pass such a resolution. Nothing could more sharply define the issue between Mr. Cleveland and Congress. But in passing it they would do well to remember that another Congress once passed such a resolution censuring Andrew Jackson, with the result of making Old Hickory's ultimate victory all the more emphatic."—*The Courier-Journal (Dem.)*, Louisville.

epochs. The position of central importance thus assigned to machinery as a factor in industrial evolution may be—to some extent must be—deceptive, but in bringing scientific analysis to bear upon phenomena so complex and so imperfectly explored, it is essential to select some single clearly applicable standpoint, even at the risk of failing to present the full complexity of forces in their just but bewildering interaction."

The author regards the treatment of the subject in his book as belonging "to economic science rather than to industrial history, as being an attempt to discover and interpret the laws of the movement of the industrial forces during the period of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries."

He recognizes the impossibility of "any high degree of exactitude" in any such scientific study:

"Two chief difficulties beset any attempt to explain industrial phenomena by tracing the laws of the action of the forces manifested in them. The first is that only a limited proportion of the phenomena which at any given time constitute Industry are clearly and definitely ascertainable, and it may always be possible that the laws which satisfactorily explain the statical and dynamical relations of these may be subordinate or even counter-acting forces of larger movements whose dominance would appear if all parts of the industrial whole were equally known."

"The second difficulty, closely related to the first, is the inherent complexity of industry, the continual and close interaction of a number of phenomena whose exact size and relative importance are continually shifting and baffle the keenest observer."

"These difficulties, common to all sciences, are enhanced in sociological sciences by the impossibility of adequate experiment in specially prepared environments."

Regarding the problem of capitalism in its entirety, Mr. Hobson remarks:

"The crowning difficulty of an adequate scientific treatment consists in the fact that each and all of these scientific objects ought to be pursued simultaneously; that is to say, the whole of the phenomena—industrial, intellectual, political, moral, esthetic—should be presented in their just but ever-changing proportions."

After thus wisely guarding his readers from expecting too much, Mr. Hobson proceeds to define "capital," in its abstract and concrete forms:

"Abstractly, money or the control of money, sometimes called credit, is capital. Concretely, capital consists of all forms of marketable matter which embody labor. Land or nature is excluded except for improvements: human powers are excluded as not being matter; commodities in the hands of consumers are excluded because they are no longer marketable. Thus the actual concrete forms of capital are the raw materials of production, including the finished stage of shop-goods; and the plant and implements used in the several processes of industry, including the monetary implements of exchange. Concrete business capital is composed of these, and of nothing but these."

The author notices the fact that Professor Marshall objects to this restricted use, but pertinently remarks that, "if we enlarge our definition so as to include all those 'other things' we shall be driven to a political economy which shall widely transcend industry as we now understand the term, and shall comprehend the whole science and art of life so far as it is concerned with human effort and satisfaction."

Having thus defined capital and limited it to its commonly accepted meaning, Mr. Hobson proceeds to consider the chief agency in its development:

"The chief material factor in the evolution of Capitalism is machinery. The growing quantity and complexity of machinery applied to purposes of manufacture and conveyance, and to the extractive industries, is the great special fact in the narrative of the expansion of modern industry."

After thus opening the way to his subject, he unfolds the method of study to be pursued:

The first is "to obtain a clear understanding of the structure

*"The Evolution of Modern Capitalism. A Study of Machine Production." By John A. Hobson, M.A., author of "Problems of Poverty." London: Walter Scott, L.T.D., 1894.

of industry or 'the industrial organism' as a whole, and of its constituent parts, before the new industrial forces had begun to operate."

The next is "to seek to ascertain the laws of the development and application of the new forces to the different departments of industry and the different parts of the industrial world, in the examining in certain typical machine industries the order and pace of the application of new machinery and motor to the several processes."

He is next to consider the influence of this revolution upon the structure of modern industry,—in the increasing size of the business unit; in the increased complexity of business; in the character and extent of the market, and the extension of its time-area; in the widened relations and interdependence of all the parts, processes, and trades of the industrial world, resulting in world-competition, in place of the old local competition; in the specialization of branches, or related branches, of industry in certain districts or towns; and in the enlarged business-unit that has resulted from such specialization and opened the way for monopolies, trusts, etc.

After treating these difficult and exceedingly interesting subjects with great comprehensiveness and remarkable brevity, Mr. Hobson undertakes "closer studies of certain important special outcomes of machinery and factory production." These studies fall into three classes:

"(1) The influence of machine-production upon the size of the units of capital, the intensification and limitation of competition; the natural formation of trusts and other forms of economic monopoly of capital; trade depressions and grave industrial disorders due to discrepancies between individual and social interests in the workings of modern methods of production.

"(2) Effects of machinery upon labor, the quantity and regularity of employment, the character and remuneration of work, the place of women in industry.

"(3) Effects upon the industrial classes in the capacity of consumers, the growth of the large industrial town and its influences upon the physical, intellectual, moral life of the community.

"Lastly, an attempt will be made to summarize the net influences of modern capitalist production in their relation to other social progressive forces, and to indicate between those which seem most conducive to the welfare of a community measured by generally accepted standards of character or happiness."

In a 12mo volume of less than 400 pages, Mr. Hobson gives a most vigorous and suggestive study of this broad range of vital industrial questions, with admirable graphic illustrations, each condensing a volume of fact in a page. Among the subjects illustrated in this manner are: "Progress of Foreign Trade in England," "Industrial England of 1830," "Consumption of Raw Cotton, 1887-88," "Tonnage of Merchant Shipping," "Comparative Table of Consumption of Coal and Iron per Inhabitant in Different Countries," "Steam-power in Different Countries," "Estimated Annual Value of Manufactures," "Curve of Profit in Trust," "Diagram of Trust Prices," etc.

In his concluding chapter the author brings out a distinction peculiarly worthy of attention, and forecasts some of the possible results of it in the limitation of machine-industry and the enlargement of hand-industry:

"Machinery is naturally adapted to the satisfaction of the routine wants of life under social control. The character of machine-production, as has been shown, is essentially collective. The maladies of present machine-industries are due to the fact that this collective character is inadequately recognized, and machinery, left to individual enterprise and competition, oppresses mankind and causes waste and commercial instability. In a word, the highest division of labor has not been yet attained, that which will apportion machinery to the collective supply of the routine needs of life, and act to the individual supply of the individual needs. In this way alone can society obtain the full use of the 'labor-saving' character of machinery, minimizing the amount of human exertion engaged in tending machinery and maximizing the amount engaged in the free and interesting occupations."

From this point of view, Mr. Hobson adds: "It is hardly too much to say that the whole of social progress depends upon the

substitution of qualitative for quantitative methods of consumption." And again: "To the increased regard for quality of life we must likewise look to escape the moral maladies which arise from competition."

It is the author's firm conviction that:

"The arts of production and consumption will, in the evolution of a wholesome industrial society, be found inseparable . . . will appear as aspects of the same fact, the concave and the convex of life. . . . This judgment, not of 'sentimentalism' but of science, finds powerful but literally accurate expression in the saying of a great living thinker, 'Life without work is guilt; work without art is brutality.' Just in proportion as the truth of the latter phrase finds recognition the conditions which make 'life without work' possible will disappear."

WHAT A SILVER BASIS WOULD MEAN.

EXHAUSTION of the Treasury's gold reserve would, in the absence of new legislation covering the matter, and in the event of the Government's failure to find a market for more bonds, reduce our National finances to a silver basis. Many people are asking what the effects of such a change would be, and the answers are, of course, divergent and conflicting. Many important sections in the South and West claim that great benefits would result to them from the restoration of a silver basis, while in the East the dominant opinion is that a silver basis would entail most serious consequences and affect disastrously the industries of the country. The Eastern view is expressed in the following utterance of *The New York Evening Post* (Ind.), whose editor, Mr. Horace White, is considered one of the ablest champions of gold monometalism in the United States:

"Suppose the wreckers and repudiationists could have their way, and get the country on a silver basis, so far as the laws are concerned, who would be hurt? Not one of the men whom they want to hurt. The great importing and jobbing houses of the Eastern cities would not lose a penny. Most of them already, in their contracts for future delivery of goods, insert a clause calling for payment in gold, or its equivalent in currency, and the rest of them would only have to buy a rubber stamp to put it in their contracts, too. The gold clause, we understand, has been put in all considerable mortgages taken in this part of the country ever since the Republicans began to play with the silver fire. Stewart and the silver-loving Californians have no monopoly of the gold-clause in mortgages. Every mortgage without it would be foreclosed instantly, the Western borrowers would find out to their cost. The old troublesome system of two accounts at the bank, one gold and one currency, would have to be returned to, but as far as getting the business of this country off the gold basis is concerned, it cannot be done, law or no law. Wages might be cut in two for a while, Western farmers might have to pay 20 per cent. for their money instead of 10, but it would not be possible to touch the standard of value established for all the great importing and distributing and banking business of this country. That standard is established by the laws of business and civilization itself, and they are beyond repeal by any Congress. The sooner the wreckers and repudiationists get this into their heads, the sooner will they quit fighting the stars in their courses."

It is remarkable that a leading financial journal of Great Britain, *The Statist*, London, is found on the side of our Western and Southern silver advocates rather than with *The Evening Post* in its forecast of the effects of our falling to a silver basis. Considering the consequences of an act demonetizing gold, it says:

"If gold is demonetized, it is perfectly clear there will be a great transfer of property from the capitalists and lending classes to the producing and borrowing classes. This would be of immense advantage to the West and South and would prove a serious loss to the Eastern States and to Europe. The great reduction of debts all over the United States by a fall to silver would give the farming and producing classes generally a sense of freedom and prosperity which they have not had for many years, and would

probably give a great stimulus to production. If silver did not rise much for a while, American wheat, cotton, pork, etc., would compete with the produce of other countries at a very great advantage, and there would be probably a very rapid and great growth of exports and at the beginning an era of great prosperity. On the other hand the lending and creditor classes would suffer, but their losses would not affect production to anything like the same extent as the gains of the debtors and producers would do. Further there would be a very serious fall in securities which would injure capitalists and lenders both in the United States and in Europe."

As to what would happen if Congress failed to strengthen the gold reserve and allowed things to take their own course, *The Statist* says:

"If Congress refused legislation, then gold would go to a premium, but probably not high. The tendency would still be to benefit debtors and producers and would injure capitalists and lenders, while production and exports would be stimulated, though not to a great extent. If the mints were opened for free coinage, which would tend to make the gold premium higher still, the premium would not be very high and the reduction of the debt and the losses of capitalists would be small compared with the demonetization of gold."

A REVIVAL OF GOLD.

THE celebrated French economist, Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, has lately busied himself with the gold production of the world. In a series of articles published in his *Economiste Français*, Paris, he points out that the discovery of the Transvaal gold fields has removed all fears of an impending scarcity of the precious metal. That the countries whose credit is shaken will all at once obtain enough precious metal in lieu of paper—a view expressed by some optimists—M. Leroy-Beaulieu does not believe. Nor does he think that a continued increase in the output of gold can restore the ancient relation between gold and silver. Nevertheless, a continued production of some \$200,000,000 annually must have some influence in that direction; every Government should profit by the present abundance of specie, and he censures the United States severely for what he terms a most foolish financial policy.

At the present time the production of gold surpasses everything of the kind ever seen before. The most famous days of California and Australia are eclipsed by the production of the Transvaal, where immense quantities are produced from a comparatively small area. Relying chiefly upon American official statistics, Leroy-Beaulieu gives the output of gold as follows, for the year 1893:

	Kilograms.	Valued in Dollars.
United States	54,100	\$35,955,000
Australasia.....	53,698	35,688,600
Africa.....	44,096	29,305,800
Russia.....	37,325	24,806,200
China.....	12,678	8,426,000
British India.....	5,738	3,813,600
Colombia.....	4,353	2,892,800
British Guiana.....	3,863	2,565,400
Austria-Hungary.....	2,260	1,502,000
Germany.....	2,255	1,498,900
Chili.....	2,162	1,436,600
Mexico.....	1,964	1,395,300
French Guiana.....	1,502	998,200
Canada.....	1,395	927,200

The production of all other countries is very far below a million dollars each in value.

It seems certain that the production of the precious metal, which sank to about \$125,000,000 in 1883 and rose again to \$185,000,000 in 1893, will be found to have been at least \$12,000,000 more in 1894. M. Leroy-Beaulieu says:

"It will be seen that nearly every country produces gold; the old civilized countries produce very little (France, 195 kilograms [\$129,000], Great Britain, 64 kilograms [\$42,000]), no doubt because the auriferous deposits have been exhausted; the new

countries, however, and the old Asiatic empires have still enormous reserves of the precious metal, which are gradually being brought to light. It is also interesting to note that the United States and Australia—with New Zealand—still head the list of gold-producing countries, Africa being third in the list. But it is very probable that Africa, within two or three years, will be the first, unless the Trans-Siberian railway permits a better exploration of the gold-producing districts of Siberia.

"It must, however, be remembered that, if any kind of merchandise sinks considerably in value, its production may cease to be remunerative. There is some danger of this in the case of the South-African gold-fields.

"We may find that if gold becomes cheaper, the entire production of the metal in the now famous Witwatersrand district may cease. As a matter of fact, in several of the hundred and odd mines of the district the expenses are greater than the value of the gold produced. If the metal decreases a third in value, a good many of the mines will cease to be remunerative, for, according to *The London Economist*, they do not pay quite 20 per cent. This proves that the value of the precious metal cannot decrease beyond a certain limit without effect upon the production of the Transvaal."

Leroy-Beaulieu thinks that there will be a natural adjustment which will prevent a very heavy fall in the price of the yellow metal. It may decline 10 to 15 per cent., but is not likely to go down further. Speaking of the effect which this present increase in the production of gold must have upon the finances of the world, the French economist declares that the United States, Chili, and Brazil have now an excellent opportunity to improve their monetary system. We quote again:

"It can hardly be doubted that all countries whose finances are in a bad state will take the necessary steps at the earliest date, with the exception, perhaps, of the United States and Chili. The United States has astonished the world by the foolish financial policy she has followed during the last fifteen years. If she had been more reasonable with regard to this subject, she could have absorbed from 400 to 600 million dollars gold. . . .

"It is not very likely that the increased output of gold will cause a return to bimetalism or enhance the value of silver. Gold is in abundance, but silver is in superabundance, and dirt-cheap. The development of gold-mining knocks the last arguments of the partisans of bimetalism on the head. Quite a number of nations have returned to a gold standard, as Austria-Hungary has done. It will be quite easy for them to obtain some hundreds of millions, and, within a few years, some thousands, without the necessity of raking in the reserve of the great European banks, or of imperiling or diminishing the circulating medium of other countries. It is an excellent chance for the United States, whose monetary and banking system can now be put upon a solid footing. If she withdraws her silver certificates, she could, by a loan of 400 to 600 million dollars, return to a solid system, and escape all kinds of dangers which now threaten her. Unfortunately, however, a very recent decision of Congress proves that the Representatives at Washington are far from adopting the measures which the exigencies of that great country demand."

M. Leroy-Beaulieu thinks it is quite probable that Russia, if her industries develop, will also see the need of a metallic circulating medium and renounce her *cours forcé*. The transition from paper to gold is made very easy by the increased output of the yellow metal, and every country whose finances are in a bad state should profit by the chance to regain its equilibrium.

DR. PARKHURST'S STORY OF THE FIGHT WITH TAMMANY.

A COMPLETE history of the anti-Tammany campaign which resulted in the crushing defeat of that machine in the November election has been written by the pioneer and leader of the fight, Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst. The book,* as the author tells us in the first chapter, is intended chiefly to be of service to

*"Our Fight with Tammany." By Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1895.

other cities in the United States which may be suffering from the same political evils, but another important object was to show that in the seemingly desultory warfare of the past three years there was "a thread of identity of purpose." Dr. Parkhurst emphasizes the fact that, however numerous the influences were which, in the political campaign of the few months preceding the election, operated to the overthrow of Tammany, the primary movement in that direction dates from the organization of the Society for the Prevention of Crime in 1878. Dr. Howard Crosby, the first President of the Society, died in March, 1891, and Dr. Parkhurst, who had been a member for only six months, succeeded him. Some new and very interesting facts are given by the author in connection with his election to the presidency of the Society, and we quote the passages containing them:

"Somewhat prior to the date of my first connection with the Society I had become knowing to a condition of things throughout the city, of which, during all the years of my residence in town up to that date, I had been ignorant, and of which, except for a special cause, I should probably have continued ignorant. My interest in the congregation to which I minister, made up as it is quite largely of young men, induced in me a special concern for young men and for the conditions under which their urban life has to maintain itself. Through acquaintance with them, and in consequence of information which I gathered from trusted members both of the legal and medical professions, I became easily familiar with certain facts which make out a large feature in the life of the city; and it occurred to me whether there might not be some means by which, in association with others, I could operate to reduce the strain of current temptation and make it at least a little easier for a city young man to maintain himself at his best.

"After the above matter had gone through due process of fermentation in my own mind, I commenced to push out quietly in the two directions of the gambling evil and the social evil, and the first obstruction against which I ran was the Police! The Department which, in my rustic innocence, I had supposed existed for the purpose of repressing crime, it now began to dawn upon me, had for its principal object to protect and foster crime and make capital out of it. It was a rude awakening to a cruel fact, but it was a fact in the light of which the last three years have been constantly lived.

"It was that appreciation of the situation, as thus awakened, that I insisted, upon my election to the presidency of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, should henceforth determine the Society's policy. Previously the Society had worked in conjunction with the Police. I made it conditional upon my acceptance of the presidency that the Society should henceforth deal with the Police as its arch antagonist, making with it no alliance and giving it no quarter. . . .

"That, then, was one feature of the policy adopted by the Society at its reorganization in 1891; we determined to fight the disease, and not the symptoms. The second feature followed on naturally from that. Hitherto the Society had contented itself with dealing with small infractions of the law, such as arresting bartenders for selling to minors, raiding saloons and disorderly houses that had not sufficient 'pull' to render impossible the serving of a warrant. From that time on, the Society commenced to gun for large game."

These changes led to the discharge of "the first gun of the campaign" against the police, in the shape of the famous and historical sermon of February 14, 1892, in which the New York officials were denounced as a "lying, perjured, rum-soaked and libidinous lot," and as "polluted harpies that, under the pretense of governing this city, are feeding day and night on its quivering vitals." Dr. Parkhurst says that the effect of this sermon on the community and the Press surprised him; he thought the facts were so well known that nobody could possibly question the truth of his charges. The comments of the New York Press on the sermon were mostly hostile, and they are reproduced in the book, but in no instance is the authorship of the extracts given. The reason for this forbearance is that "in almost every case" the journals quoted have since become "vigorous and unflinching in

their warfare against the same evils and evil-doers" which the sermon attacked.

Dr. Parkhurst next tells us of the Grand Jury's presentment against him. He had been called before the Grand Jury and required to offer proof of his charges; but he "was not able to inform the jury" that his charges "had their foundation in anything other than uncontradicted newspaper statements." Dr. Parkhurst says on this point:

"As I recall that session it occurs to me to say that while I did not give them a great deal, I learned a lot. I was distinctly worsted; cheerful, but whipped. As I withdrew from that august presence I recorded in my heart a solemn vow, five years long, that I would never again be caught in the presence of the enemy without powder and shot in my gun-barrel. It was severe schooling, but I shall be wiser clear into the next world for what I learned on the 23d of February."

Dr. Parkhurst next tells us how he proceeded to "collect evidence." There was no other alternative open, unless the battle should stop. Three weeks were spent in "traversing the avenues of our municipal hell," and the results were given in a sermon delivered on March 13. Affidavits, lists of names and places, in short, "legal evidence," was supplied in abundance. This evidence was made the basis of a presentment against the police by the March Grand Jury of 1892, and the severe terms of the presentment produced throughout the city a strong reaction in favor of the Society and Dr. Parkhurst's work. Byrnes had become Superintendent, and a great "shake-up" was announced with a good deal of trumpeting. Thirty-five captains were shifted, and great reforms were expected by the public. What Dr. Parkhurst's opinion of such shake-ups is may be inferred from the following passage:

"At that time the blackmailing machinery of the Department was not as well understood by any of us as it is now, and there was one feature of the 'shake-up' that could not, therefore, at that time, be appreciated, which is this, that when a new captain came into a 'rich' precinct (rich in the sense of containing a goodly number of disorderly and gambling houses), a fresh levy is made on its gambling industries, presumably with the intent of indemnifying himself for the sum he has had to pay in order to secure the captaincy of such precinct; so that while a great shake-up looks like a strenuous effort on the part of the force to better its service, one of its most substantial effects is to stimulate certain of the shifting captains' revenue. . . . 'Shake-ups' look like police activity, but the most that they mean is a new twist on the extortion screw."

Space forbids our following Dr. Parkhurst's remarkable story to the end. The facts are, however, still fresh in the public mind. In the concluding chapter of the book Dr. Parkhurst discusses the perils and opportunities of the victory over Tammany. He says:

"We have won a splendid victory, but it is no part of the purpose of the politicians, the dictators, and the 'bosses' that we should be allowed to make that victory completely available. Political bosses are fond of miscellaneousness, as rats like rubbish, for it gives them something to nest in.

"It is this obstacle that Mayor Strong is likely to confront. The citizens of New York insist that he shall be independent. The politicians insist that he shall be bitted and bridled, and it is conceivable at this date that, although the city demands that he should have the power to remove the heads of departments, that power will not be conceded unless he comes to an understanding with Albany and Tioga as to who will be put in the places of those who are removed."

And what is the greatest lesson which, according to the author, we are to extract from this extraordinary struggle and its results? Dr. Parkhurst states it as follows:

"If I were to mention the greatest lesson which I have learned during the past three years, it would be that of the damnable dangerousness of a professional politician, and it is a truth that needs to be sanctified to the devout consideration of the citizens

of this city, that we have not gotten rid of that in getting rid of Tammany Hall. As to the rank and file of people, they are right, and we can afford to trust them. The nearer we come to them and the more deeply and sympathetically we enter into their experiences and circumstances, the greater the confidence which we feel warranted in having in them. The people must be trusted. When the issue presented to them, as in the recent campaign, is a distinct one, they will appreciate it and seize upon it.

"Now, the professional politician is the people's natural enemy. . . . His watchword is diplomacy rather than principle; he is made dizzy by traveling a straight line; he values a situation according to the number and variety of combinations into which it admits of being developed, and has no interest in municipal reform for the reason that it constricts the area of his versatility."

CAUSES OF SOCIAL DISCONTENT.

SIGNS and manifestations of social discontent are very numerous, but it would puzzle one to point out the most portentous illustration of the growing unrest among the many events and occurrences of last year. According to Mr. Henry Holt, the well-known publisher and author, who has contributed to *The Forum*, February, New York, an article, "The Social Discontent," the enactment by Congress of the Income-Tax Law was the most portentous sign of social discontent and one of the most significant occurrences in all human history. He does not doubt the fact that the law was due purely and simply to the desire of a vast number of people to compel the rich to relieve them of a share of their taxes, and at the bottom of the discontent which is capable of producing such a result Mr. Holt finds a chaos of popular ignorance, prejudice, and credulity on one side, and poverty and self-respect on the other. He attempts to summarize the principal causes of the phenomenon under discussion, and to indicate the economic doctrines which afford it sustenance and theoretical support.

"A reason [Mr. Holt writes] why the discontent has grown fastest of all in Germany, France, Italy, and America, would be suggested by the fact that of late years those nations have increased the protectionist features of their tariffs. The laborer has been put under the most expensive and onerous of all forms of taxation, his industries have been subjected to abnormal stimulation and collapses, and naturally he is writhing, without, in this regard, knowing what is the matter with him.

"The discontent in America, however, where it is still less than at least on the continent of Europe, has had, among others, three special causes,—first, the spectacles constantly before the working-classes, owing to our facilities for the sudden acquisition of wealth, of people of their own grade enjoying luxury and some sort of position; second, the growing snobbery of the Press; and third, excessive immigration from countries where harder conditions than ours have given more occasion for discontent."

According to Mr. Holt, the economic philosophy of the discontented wage-earner consists of five fundamental fallacies which are as firmly and religiously believed in as heaven was believed in by the ancestors of modern workmen. They are stated as follows:

"He believes, first, that the world is his, for he made it; second, that it has been taken from him by the superior strength and cunning of his employer; third, that it is constantly being taken in greater and greater degree—'the rich richer, the poor poorer'; fourth, that if he can put himself in his employer's place, he can get it back; fifth, that by his ballot (not to speak of intermediary and ancillary measures, such as strikes and boycotts, and making the master's income pay the workingman's taxes), he can put himself in that place, and he is going to do it."

Analyzing these beliefs, Mr. Holt points out that the first assumes that all wealth is in material things, produced by the laborer's hands, and ignores the share in production due to capital and management. This failure to recognize the great factors of genius, invention, skill, etc., leaves the workman no alternative but the second fallacy,—that capital's share is directly filched

from him. As a matter of fact, it is the laborer who is now wrongly and ignorantly claiming a share in what is the rightful property of the employer. The third fallacy, "the rich richer and the poor poorer," true in the days of the introduction of the great industry, has not been true for more than thirty years, as has been proved by Giffen, Wells, and others. Fallacy number 4, continues Mr. Holt, springs from fallacy number 2, for it never enters the laborer's head that the employer holds his place by using powers which he, the laborer, does not possess. Regarding the fifth fallacy, that "the laborer can get himself, as the 'State,' in the manager's place," Mr. Holt writes:

"He cannot carry out this intention for at least four good reasons: First, the Socialist's theories being out of balance, and therefore unworkable, will be proved so in piecemeal trial long before there is any danger of general adoption: consider the recent history of the United States—greenbackism and grangerism and silverism and McKinleyism and Altgeldism and Populism. Details are superfluous. What the last two 'land-slides,' probably the greatest in our history, meant was simply that people were working up to a proper understanding of these things. For the same reason, Socialists have never agreed among themselves long enough to accomplish much, and never will. Glance through any good history of Socialism. . . . Again, property-owners not only outweigh but outnumber the foes of property, and in an increasing rate. It may justly be said that many property-owners have voted for the special socialistic crazes just enumerated. True, but it is a long way from voting for such fragments of socialistic doctrine, whose recoil upon private property is too devious to be generally appreciated, to directly voting for handing all productive industries over to 'the State.' . . . Finally, the importance of economics in education is at last recognized, and the increase of such education is fatal to such inconsistencies as Socialism."

Mr. Holt next refers to a number of minor fallacies which spring from the five fundamental ones, such as the hatred of competition, the belief that wages are a small part of cost, etc. But not all the causes of the laborer's discontent are deemed to be fallacious by Mr. Holt. He states emphatically that "most of the hardships of the workingman's position comes from causes as substantial as those that make the difference between a man five feet high and one six feet high;" but his position is that "many of the laborer's views are as mistaken as would be those of the little fellow if, instead of making the best of his stature,



TWO IMPENDING NATIONAL DANGERS—THE SHADOWS OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

—The World, New York.

he were to deny the difference and at the same time attribute it to the big fellow's tyranny." In accounting for the extreme bitterness of the social discontent, Mr. Holt says:

"This bitterness often grows from ground more substantial than such narrow views: for the powers of intelligence and capital are often abused. But the bitterness also grows—I sometimes think that most of it grows—from a tradition. What vague reflections of ideas working-people have, and what ideas they reflect, date mainly from Karl Marx; their teachers as a rule know nothing later and want to know nothing later; and the horrors told by Marx of the infancy of 'the great industry'—of women and children worked and starved as their employers would not work and starve cattle, of the economic fallacy (though Marx did not know it was one) that there is profit in the over-time of a dying child—all these horrors were enough to turn stronger brains than Marx's. Among the ignorant, the tradition of those miseries survives as a present reality."

POLITICAL CORRUPTION AND OUR "FOREIGN ELEMENT."

THE foreign-born voter is generally supposed to be the most venal and ignorant factor in our politics. Corruption and misgovernment are unhesitatingly attributed by many prominent public men to the influence of the "foreign element," and restriction of immigration has been advocated more for political than economic reasons. In an article which has attracted considerable attention, Mr. John H. Denison (*Atlantic Monthly*) discusses the influences of foreigners on the survival of the American type, and arrives at the conclusion that "unless we restrict both immigration and the suffrage within the reasonable range of our assimilating organism, we must certainly come to grief." We quote one of his striking passages:

"A great people cross the seas, subdue a wilderness, found an empire, develop a new form of government, defend it with masterly courage, exhibit above all peoples the genius and force of statesmanship, and at the end of a century are found deliberately to have abandoned the scepter to an alien race, and to be actually fighting the battle of liberty over again.

"It may indeed be objected that this was true only in our great cities of the North; but it is these same great cities which, by their vote for the American Constitution, saved the country from anarchy. They have always been the nerve centers of the Republic. In 1787 they were its moral backbone. They have now become its deadliest menace. Their political corruption is fast stamping its imprint upon the whole country. Nor is the situation mitigated by the fact that the foreigner is not a bad fellow, who has often proved himself capable of becoming the best of citizens, and that it is only in the mass, and under the management of that American traitor called the 'boss,' that he has become an instrument for subverting our liberties. The fact remains that by the foreign majority, and its susceptibility to the management of traitors, the American people have been put outside of their own institutions, while those institutions themselves have been turned into an instrument of degrading tyranny. The intelligent are in the power of the unintelligent, and the situation is duplicated at the South, where the possession of the suffrage by the Negro has compelled the American population to choose between misrule and practical rebellion against the Constitution of the United States. Now, when a people are actually put in such a position that their only escape from an alien and ignorant domination is either by a rebellion of some kind against their own institutions, or by some process as yet undiscovered, they may fairly be said to have entered upon a struggle for survival, and to be not unjustly counted in with other examples of the same sort, such as the American Indian and the bison."

The New York Evening Post thinks that it is unfair to attempt to unload the responsibility for corruption and inefficiency in government upon the foreign-born voters. In the light of certain data furnished by a recent census bulletin, it arrives at a totally different conclusion. We reproduce its article as presenting "the other side" to the view taken by Mr. Denison:

"A census bulletin has recently been published showing what proportion of the inhabitants of the United States in 1890 were of foreign parentage, which for the first time gives a basis for accurate statements on this subject. The report covers all persons, whether themselves born in this country or abroad, who had either one or both parents foreign-born. This is a much fairer system than the old division of native and foreign-born, since the child born here of parents from a European country is often quite as much a foreigner as though he too had been born abroad.

"It appears that almost exactly one third of our people are the children of parents one or both of whom came from another country, the proportion being 33.02 per cent. of the whole population. The variations in proportion are from seven tenths of 1 per cent. in North Carolina to 78.98 per cent. in North Dakota. Most people would probably expect to find the percentage largest in the States along the North Atlantic seaboard, and particularly New York; but it turns out that the greatest proportion is in the North-western States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North Dakota, the nearest of which is a thousand miles from the port where most immigrants land.

"The South as a section is extraordinarily free from any foreign admixture. North Carolina, as has been said, has less than 1 per cent. of such inhabitants, and the proportion does not reach 3 per cent. in Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, or Alabama, while it is but little larger in any other State in that part of the country. In short, the 'foreign element' amounts to practically nothing in the whole South. That region is almost exclusively peopled to-day by the descendants of the original settlers.

"One of the chief issues before the Nation for many years past has been the financial one, in its various phases of greenbackism, inflation, free coinage, and the hodge-podge of theories known as Populism. Theoretically, if the country is being ruined by the 'foreign element,' it ought to have been during the past twenty years the section where that element was strongest which would have gone furthest wrong, and the section from which it was almost absent that would have stood true to ancient traditions. In point of fact, it has been the foreign North that saved the Nation from the ruin in which the native South would have involved it if it could have had its way. Over and over again the South has come near to being unanimously wrong, while the right has been sustained as overwhelmingly by States like Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York, with more than half of their people foreign-born, and almost as warmly by such States as Wisconsin and Minnesota, where the proportion reaches three fourths. . . .

"Nobody will deny that the foreign element increases the difficulty of securing good government in our great cities, but it is easy to exaggerate its influence. More than 80 per cent. of New York's people are of foreign parentage, and less than 57 per cent. of Philadelphia's. The proportion was still smaller in the latter city years ago, and yet Philadelphia has had its rings, its machines, its stealings from the public treasury, its frauds in elections, and its demands for popular uprising against the enemies of good government. The city which has the largest foreign element is Milwaukee (86.36 per cent.), and the city government of Milwaukee will compare favorably with that of Baltimore, where the proportion is less than half as great, or Memphis, where it is not one fourth so large. Indeed, any student of municipal government must have been impressed by the complaints of the same evils and the same difficulties as exist in New York which come from smaller cities all over the country where the foreign element is small.

"Run over the list of men who have been leaders on the wrong side in our politics, and one will be struck by the small proportion of them who are of foreign descent. Speaker Crisp was born on English soil, but there is not another man in the whole South who has been prominent in advocating free coinage and other financial follies who was not a 'good American' by descent. The Dave Hills, the Tom Platts, the Camerons, the Quays, the Ingallses, and a long list of such leaders who believe that the 'purification of politics is an iridescent dream'—these are no ignorant importations from foreign countries, but products of our own institutions—not a few of them, like Ingalls, graduates of our colleges. . . .

"Undoubtedly, foreign immigration has wrought harm as well as good. It has given us Crokers and Gilroys. It has furnished raw material for the native demagogue to exploit. But the bugbear has been overworked."

STRIKING FOR A LIVING WAGE.

ALTHOUGH but little attention has been given by the Press outside Massachusetts to the labor troubles in the Haverhill shoe factories, the contest (as has already been pointed out in *THE DIGEST*) has many features of peculiar interest and unusual importance. There has been no violence and hardly any disorder; the strikers have simply passively resisted what they regarded as unjust encroachments on the part of their employers. The destitution of the strikers is very great, and the merchants and labor organizations of New England have made generous contributions of provisions and money for their support. A statement of the strikers' grievances has appeared in *The Boston Herald*, which summarizes the conclusions of its investigation as follows:

"It [*The Herald* report] made known to the public the reasons why the wage-workers had left their work, and revealed in plain terms their destitution. It showed the impossibility that these people should ever rise above their present condition. A large portion of them were in debt on the instalment plan for the furniture in their homes, the clothes on their backs, and such plain living as could support life. When asked about their expectations, the answer came in the form of a wild laugh which indicated that the danger line was not far off. The article revealed the fact that the manufacturers had not only compelled their employees to a great extent to accept a one-sided labor contract, which gave the advantage entirely to their employers, but they had been advanced from inferior positions to better work without the increase of pay which the position ought to bring. The successive advancements in the different grades of work had not in the instances reported been accompanied with the rates of pay which might have been expected, and when these wage-workers remonstrated with their employers because they could not live on what they earned, they were told that they could leave if they were not satisfied. With the ironclad contract, and under a system by which they were compelled to work on terms lower than was paid for the same kind of work in other cities, it is not surprising that they struck for better terms. The conditions were simply terrible."

Discussing the merits of the controversy, *The Herald* says editorially:

"It may be urged on the part of the employers that competition compels them to make payments below the rate of a living wage; but if this is the case, it is not so universally. One of the principles which Colonel Wright lays down as fundamental in the present industrial condition of the country is the right of every man and woman to a living wage. He insists upon this as a moral right, as an act of justice and humanity, and he demands that in the future legislation shall to this degree protect the wage-earner. The trouble at Haverhill is that a living wage is not paid, and the condition of the Haverhill workers is such that work cannot be resumed upon its old basis. The people have struggled and wrestled and smarted under the old relations until they are in a condition of passive resistance to unjust requirements. Happily they have been restrained by their leader from acts of violence, and in this way they have won the sympathy of the community. It is to be hoped that the same wise control will be exercised in the future, but it is not inopportune to remind those who are responsible for this state of things that the sans culottism of the French Revolution grew out of a similar situation on the part of the bread-winners of that day. The patience and endurance of the Haverhill workers are greatly to be commended, and if they shall bear their trials in days to come with the same heroism, they will carry the hearts of the people with them. In this land of liberty and freedom, the right to a living wage is everywhere conceded, and when the head of a family, industrious and honest, cannot make both ends meet by his constant labor, there is a wrong somewhere that ought to be righted. All eyes are directed at this moment to the bearing of the industrial people in Haverhill, and the deepest sympathy exists for their condition. However dark may be the future to those who are now out of work, and however keenly they may feel their wrongs, there are forces in the community in their favor of which they little dream. The sympathy with the strikers in Brooklyn has been lost because

they have resorted to acts of violence, but there is that in the spirit of the American people which revolts at the idea that our fellow-citizens shall suffer injustice, and that spirit is at the present time profoundly moved."

A similar view is expressed by *The Providence Journal*, which, after a survey of the facts, makes the following observations:

"Graver questions are raised by the situation as it is in Haverhill than by the situation as it was at Brooklyn. Whether all the stories that come from the Massachusetts city are true or not we do not pretend to say. But it seems to be tolerably clear that the conditions endured by the operatives there before the strike had reached a point at which they became well nigh unendurable. To admit this is not to justify the strike in itself; nor need we at present discuss strikes in general, or attempt to say whether or not they are ever justifiable. It is clear, however, that something is wrong when industrious men and women cannot make a decent living at their trade or occupation. What is called 'the living wage' is a matter of economic discussion, and concrete cases must not always be taken as establishing abstract principles. But if the conditions at Haverhill are studied absolutely without theoretical bias of any sort, they will strike any thoughtful and moderately kind-hearted person as appalling. They must be called that, irrespective of the question of the possibility of finding a remedy. . . .

"The moral question must be settled in some way. Society has the right to demand so much for its own preservation. Conditions like those at Haverhill directly incite to immorality. It has been asserted that the women operatives there have been driven by actual destitution into leading lives of shame. The accusation has been denied in some heat; but there is nothing improbable in it. A very slight knowledge of the statistics of vice will demonstrate the intimacy of the connection between vice and poverty. It is true that these large questions are not to be settled off-hand. It is also true that strikes can neither be denounced nor upheld upon any such narrow basis. But it is inevitable that a strike like that at Haverhill should raise issues far transcending the immediate ones involved, and thoughtful students of social conditions will not be content to wave them aside in the Podsnap fashion. At one time or another they must be fairly and frankly met."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

IT has been a long time since the United States Treasury was full; yet it continues to be in great need of the gold-cure.—*The Press, New York*.

LITTLE JOHNNIE: "Ma, why do so many cities have floating debts?" Mrs. Flatter: "I don't know, dear, unless it is to keep them from sinking under their obligations."—*Life, Brooklyn*.

CONGRESS will soon expire in a most magnificent blaze of incompetency, unwept, unhonored, and unsung.—*The Tribune, Cincinnati*.

THE inference of modern experience is to the effect that there is nothing calls more earnestly for reform than reform itself.—*The Dispatch, Richmond*.

THE editorial columns of the newspapers contain a good many jokes about the income tax. Editors can afford to joke about it. Precious few of them are affected by its provisions.—*The Times, Lowell*.

IN spite of her boasted independence, in nine cases out of ten the new woman couldn't get along without the old man.—*The Globe, Boston*.

THE so-called Democratic majority in the United States Senate is now no more. No flowers; no tears. The country, and the Democratic Party especially, can well afford to go without such a Democratic majority as that has been.—*The Courier-Journal, Louisville*.

KANSAS has discovered that there are two ex-Legislators "doing time" in the State penitentiary. The others probably proved an alibi.—*The Commercial, Cincinnati*.

IT looks as if Uncle Sam would not desert Mr. Micawber right away.—*The Herald, Boston*.

THERE is a phenomenally large number of men in this country whose incomes are \$3,999 and less.—*The Record, Boston*.

THERE is a special providence to look out for drunkards and fools, and a Rothschild banking house to take care of spendthrift nations.—*The Journal, Providence*.

IF *The Congressional Record* were really a record of what Congress does, it would be the smallest daily in America.—*The Globe-Democrat, St. Louis*.

LETTERS AND ART.

SOME NEW POETRY.

PREFATORY to a few brief reviews of recent English volumes of verse, *The Academy*, London, says:

"One is continually hearing that nobody reads poetry. Yet it would seem to be a profitable investment for the publishers. Every week half a score of unknown song-makers pipe to the

public. Slender's plaintive bleat over his missing book of songs and sonnets has stirred every man to be his own poet; so that when occasion for tender lyrical quotations arises, he may not stand speechless but find to hand a sufficient quantity of metrical compliments. Scarcely less remarkable than the large yield is the really excellent quality of the vintage."

Among the current books of American poetry none has been more cordially received by the critics than Harrison S. Morris's "Madonna and other Poems"



Harrison S. Morris

(Lippincott). Of this volume *The Literary World*, Boston, says:

"The predominant trait of the collection is a feeling for nature at once so sympathetic and so just as to recall the masters. It is true that Mr. Morris employs the conventional imagery, but the lightness of touch and the daintiness of his work make acceptable this new use of the old material. Imbued with the romantic spirit, and having a distinctive dash of sensuousness (in the good Miltonic signification), these poems derive rather from Keats than from Wordsworth—to name the two poets of whom we first think as the high-priests of the cult of nature. . . . Most of Mr. Morris's pieces are in lyrical form, or the allied form of the sonnet; the most noteworthy exceptions are 'Love's Revenge,' a long Italian romance in six-line stanza, and 'Amymone,' a blank-verse idyl which might be printed among Landor's 'Hellenics' without being detected as an interpolation by more than one reader out of ten."

We indorse the choice of the following sonnet by *The Literary World* as a typical example of Mr. Morris's best class of work. The sestet is choice:

A TOUCH OF FROST.

But yesterday the leaves, the tepid rills,
The muddy furrows, wore a Summer haze;
The cattle rested from the yellow rays,
Bough-cool and careless of the piping bills.
No breath, no omen of the far-off ills
Shuddered the air. To-day the hardened ways
Lie drifted with the dead of Summer days;
The year lies sheaved upon the Autumn hills!

There, in the sunburnt stacks, the beauty sleeps
Of beam and shower, dawn, and silver dew,
Whisper of woody dusk, and upward deeps
Of moonlight when the air is crystal blue.
The bending farmer gathers into heaps
A harvest with the Summer woven through.

The following, from the same volume, is an exquisite poem, and this, with others that might readily be quoted, richly atones for many imperfections in Mr. Morris's collection:

THE LONELY-BIRD.

(In the Adirondacks.)

O dappled throat of white! Shy, hidden bird!
Perched in green dimness of the dewy wood,
And murmuring, in that lonely, lover mood,
Thy heart-ache, softly heard,
Sweetened by distance, over land and lake.

Why, like a kinsman, do I feel thy voice
Awaken voices in me free and sweet?
Was there some far ancestral birdhood fleet
That rose and would rejoice:

A broken cycle rounded in a song?

The lake, like steady wine in a deep cup,
Lay crystal in the curving mountain deeps;
And, now, the air brought that long lyric up
That sobs, then falls and weeps,
And hushes silence into listening hope.

Is it that we were sprung of one old kin,
Children of brooding earth, that lets us tell,
Thou from thy rhythmic throat, I deep within,
These syllables of her spell,
This hymned wisdom of her pondering years?

For thou hast spoken song-wise, in a tongue
I knew not till I heard the buried air
Burst from the boughs and bring me what thou sung,
Here where the lake lies bare
To reaching summits and the azure sky.

Thy music is a language of the trees,
The brown soil, and the never-trodden brake;
Translatress art thou of dumb mysteries
That dream through wood and lake;
And I, in thee, have uttered what I am!

The most worthy and distinguished of our magazine poems for February is the following, from *The Atlantic*. The young author has here caught and transmitted the soul and the glow of the most fascinating of all dances, the cachuca. This poem has attracted a great deal of attention and is regarded as a sure promise of exceptionally good work to come. The author of it is a daughter of Col. I. Edwards Clarke, of the Bureau of Education at Washington:

THE DANCER.

Skin creamy as the furled magnolia bud
That stabs the dusky shadows of her hair;
Great startled eyes, and sudden-pulsing blood
Staining her cheek, and throat, and shoulder bare.

(Ah! Manuelita,
Pepita mia,
List the cachuca!
Dance! dance!)

Swaying she stands, the while one rounded arm
Draws her mantilla's folds in shy disguise,
Till in the music's subtle, quickening charm
Her trance'd soul forgets the alien eyes.

Fades the swift flush, save from the rose-soft mouth,
And all the glamour'd memories of Spain
Fling wide her veil; the vintage of the South
Leaps in her heart, and laughs through ev'ry vein!

(Ah! Manuelita,
Star of Cordova,
Passion and innocence,
Dance! dance!)

Gone from her gaze the stage, the mimicry.
Yon painted scene? It is Cordova's walls!
The eager trumpets ring to revelry—
The banderillero cries—the toro falls!

The vision thrills to heart, to eyes, to lips;
Her castanets click out in conscious pride;
Curved throat, arched foot, and lissome-swaying hips,
The music sweeps her in its swirling tide.

Love and denial, mockery and desire,
A fountain tossing in its moody play,
Tempest of sunshine, cloud, and dew, and fire,
Dancing in joyance to the jocund day!

(Ah! Manuelita,
Till the moon swoons in mist,
Till the stars dim and die,
Dance! dance!)

Soft! through the music steals a yearning strain—
Now distant viols grieve down the drowsy night—
Her fluttering feet are poised; then drift again,
Luring in languor, dreamy with delight.

(Ah! Manuelita,
Witch of the winged feet,

*Lead on to dream or death!
Dance! dance!*

Hushed in her heart are raptures and alarms;
Falling, as water falleth, to her knees,
She spreads the drifted foam-wreath of her arms;
The music dies in whispered ecstasies.

Ednah Proctor Clarke.

The Century contains the following spirited Cavalier song in celebration of the dash that Prince Rupert made through the central counties of England against the Roundheads and in favor of his royal uncle:

NOTTINGHAM HUNT.

(August 22, 1642.)

Oh, the dawn is all about us and the dew is in our faces,
Dashed from off the rushing branches as we ride and, riding, sing;
"Yoiks! The hunt is up, the hounds are out, the beaters in their places;
'Tis a gallant day for hunting in the name of Charles the King!"

Hi! the chase is well-nigh over, for the game has broken cover,
Scudding out into the open, while the moors and meadows ring
With the yell of horns, the bay of hounds, the shout of lord and lover:
'Tis a gallant day for hunting in the name of Charles the King.

Count the rascals as they scamper! If there's one, there's one-and-twenty;
There's the gray old fox Noll Cromwell, crafty Pym, and coward Byng,
Hampden, Hollis, Vane, and Essex—Lord! there's sport enough in plenty;
'Tis a gallant day for hunting in the name of Charles the King.

Now, for God, for Charles, for England! as we close upon the vermin;
The dogs shall tear the many, save old Cromwell; he shall swing.
Aye, we'll hang him high as Haman, give him hempen rope to squirm in;
'Tis a gallant day for hunting in the name of Charles the King.

Soon the sun will be behind us, and the night wind in our faces,
Blowing gaily from the uplands as we ride and, riding, sing:
"Oh, the hunt is done, the horsemen home, the trail has left no traces,
And we ride to lay the brushes at the feet of Charles the King."

Ralph Adams Cram.

In his feeling tribute to the memory of Christina Rossetti, published in *The Nineteenth Century*, Swinburne does much to redeem his verse from the sheer verbosity under which it has recently been smothered:

A NEW YEAR'S EVE.

(Christina Rossetti: Died December 29, 1894.)

The stars are strong in the deeps of the lustrous night,
Cold and splendid as death if his dawn be bright;
Cold as the cast-off garb that is cold as clay,
Splendid and strong as a spirit intense as light.

A soul more sweet than the morning of new-born May
Has passed with the year that has passed from the world away.
A song more sweet than the morning's first-born song
Again will hymn not among us a New-Year's day.

Not here, not here shall the carol of joy grown strong
Ring rapture now, and uplift us, a spell-struck throng,
From dream to vision of life that the soul may see
By death's grace only, if death do its trust no wrong.

Scarce yet the days and the starry nights are three
Since here among us a spirit abode as we,
Girt round with life that is fettered in bonds of time,
And clasped with darkness about as is earth with sea.

And now, more high than the vision of souls may climb,
The soul whose song was as music of stars that chime,
Clothed round with life as of dawn and the mounting sun,
Sings, and we know not here of the song sublime.

No word is ours of it now that the songs are done
Whence here we drank of delight as in freedom won,
In deep deliverance given from the bonds we bore
There is none to sing as she sang upon earth, not one.

We heard a while: and for us who shall hear no more
The sound as of waves of light on a starry shore
A while bade brighten and yearn as a father's face
The face of death, divine as in days of yore.

The gray gloom quickened and quivered: the sunless place
Thrilled, and the silence deeper than time or space
Seemed now not all everlasting. Hope grew strong,
And love took comfort, given of the sweet song's grace.

Love that finds not on earth, where it finds but wrong,
Love that bears not the bondage of years in throng
Shone to show for her, higher than the years that mar,
The life she looked and longed for as love must long.

Who knows? We know not. Afar, if the dead be far,
Alive, if the dead be alive as the soul's works are,
The soul whose breath was among us a heavenward song
Sings, loves, and shines as it shines for us here a star.

Algernon Charles Swinburne.

A GLIMPSE OF FROUDE AT HOME.

WHEN the late Mrs. Alexander Ireland first contemplated writing a memoir of Mrs. Carlyle, she went one day, by invitation of Froude, to spend a time at his country-house, the Molt, with a view to conferring with him regarding the scope of her work. In a paper entitled "Recollections of James Anthony Froude," published in *The Contemporary Review*, January, Mrs. Ireland placidly gossips about Froude as he appeared and talked under his own roof-tree. We extract the following:

"I was ushered into the drawing-room, where were two young ladies, the daughters of Mr. Froude. The room struck me as very quaint and pretty, antique and tasteful. I was cordially welcomed, and was just enjoying a cup of tea, when Mr. Froude came into the room. A fine man, above the ordinary height, and with a certain stateliness of aspect, younger-looking than I had expected. He must have been about seventy; well knit, but slender; a fine head and brow, with abundant gray, not white, hair; handsome eyes, brown and well opened, with a certain scrutiny or watchfulness in their regard—eyes which look you well and searchingly in the face, but where you might come to see now and then a dreamy and far-off softness, telling of thoughts far from present surroundings and present companionship. The eyes did not reassure me at that first interview, though they attracted me strangely. The upper part of the face undeniably handsome and striking, but on the mouth sat a mocking bitterness, or—so it seemed to me—a sense of having weighed all things, all persons, all books, all creeds, and all the world has to give, and having found everything wanting in some essential point; a bitterness, hardly a joylessness, but an absence of sunshine in the lower part of the face. A smile without much geniality, with rather a mocking causticity, sometimes seen; and the facial lines are austere, self-contained, and marked. Laughter without mirth—I would not like to say without kindness—but Froude's kindness always appeared to me in much quieter demonstrations. His manners struck me as particularly fine and courteous; but if one was of a timid nature, one need only look in his face and fear. By-and-by we assembled for dinner, and he gave me his arm.

"The talk fell upon 'growing old,' and Froude asked me how I felt about it. I said I thought it a happy thing.

"How so?" asked Froude, sharply.

"For one thing," I said, 'so much less makes us happy. We expect less of life.'

"Oh, as to that, one learns to expect nothing," he said bitterly; 'in youth one had ideas of splendid possibilities, of all sorts of reforms, and good deeds, and so on—one intended to set the whole universe straight, to do wonderful things; but one soon finds it all hopeless—that there's nothing whatever to be done. And one gives it all up, and just goes on like other people; but I don't see that one is much the happier for it.'

"Carlyle," said he, 'simply saw things and people as they were, and so did Mrs. Carlyle. She had a description in one of her letters of Browning, which would have driven the poet wild, and I asked Carlyle, on one occasion, if I should publish it, and he said, "Aye! aye! why not? It cannot do the man any harm to know what a sensible woman thought of him." But,' added Froude, with a keen look at me, 'you see I didn't publish it!'

"I was impressed with a certain reticence observed by Mr. Froude in speaking of Mrs. Carlyle. We have it in her own letters that she must, at one time, have actually contemplated leaving him. And the idea must have been discussed in Froude's presence. For he said to me that Carlyle had showed remarkable equanimity at the prospect—a prospect which might possibly be regarded in the light of a half-jest (one of those jests, however, which have within them a terrible grain of earnest). Carlyle had replied that he was very busy, full of work, and did not think, on the whole, that he should miss her very much!

"This proposal and this reply—were they pure jest, or half earnest—had, at any rate, caused keen pain to Mr. Froude, as was seen in his flashing eyes when he told the anecdote, and heard in the vibrations of a voice which bore a singular power of expressing emotion, while an absolute immobility of other manifestation prevailed. He impressed me as an idealist of a very high order, and his truths lay oftentimes deeper than what we are pleased to term facts. He did not wish to tell the world more than it must inevitably know of the *vie intime* of the Carlyles."

THE MOON IN ART.

FROM the rude symbolic representations of the Moon made in ancient and medieval times to the magnificent photographs of our satellite taken to-day is a far cry, yet the beginning of any artistic conception is interesting, and there seems always to have been some slight attempt to portray some of the visible features of the luminary, its rotundity, if nothing else. In an article on "The Physical Aspect of the Moon, and its History," in *Cosmos*, Paris, December 1, Louis Ra-



FIG. 1.—From a Latin Evangelium of the second half of the Ninth Century.

bourdin gives an interesting account of this artistic evolution. We give below a translation of parts of the article with several of the illustrations, taken from ancient manuscripts:

Anthropomorphic representations are various. For the Pottowattomie Indians the spots on the Moon figure an old woman stricken in years. In the Pacific Islands, the natives see men in the Moon; at Timor an old woman occupied in spinning. The Germanic nations find there the image of a little, bent old man carrying a burden, most frequently a fagot of wood. As for us [the French] like all the Latin peoples, we have preserved the Greek vision—the face of a young girl.

The philosophers of antiquity, having no better means of observation than their predecessors, sought at least to reason and to discover the truth, letting ordinary common sense guide them. Clearchus believed that the Moon was nothing but a mirror reflecting the image of the Earth. Thales of Miletus (about 460 B.C.) advanced the opinion that the Moon was illumined by the Sun, and this was also the belief of Anaximander, Anaxagoras, and Empedocles. Aristarchus of Samos gave the correct explanation of the phases, and the Chaldean Berossus discovered that the period of rotation was the same as that of revolution.

Plutarch wrote a special treatise on the Moon, in which he speaks of the spots and says that there are three principal ones. He named the first the Gulf of Hecate; the two others, according to him, serve for the passage of souls from that region of the satellite that looks on the Earth to that which is turned toward the sky.

During the Middle Ages, up to the time of Galileo, the subject made no advances, and the popular idea of a figure in the Moon persisted.

It would be interesting to know whether, before the invention of telescopes, any one had sought to make a picture of the Moon

with its spots, such as they can be seen with the naked eye. I confess that the investigations that I have made on this point have not been especially fruitful. On every side the pictures of the Moon that I have found have been those of the human figure differently disposed. What was the first design made thus? It would be very difficult to say, it seems to me.

Figs. 1, 2, and 3 are representative images of our satellite taken from old manuscripts in the Bibliothèque Nationale. They have evidently nothing scientific about them; they are nothing but symbols.

If we wish to turn over the pages of old books, we shall find for example in the Nuremberg Chronicles, which date

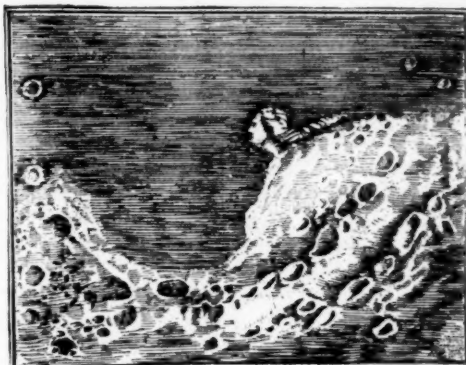


FIG. 6.—The Woman's Head in the Moon, after Cassini.

the Moon, and attributed to them a height, greatly exaggerated, of 26,000 feet. His telescope magnified only 30 times; he was ignorant of the art of design, and made no charts of the Moon.

The discoveries of Galileo excited the spirits of all. It was imagined that when the telescope should be perfected the inmost secrets of the physical constitution of our satellite would be revealed, and that beings might be seen upon it similar to the inhabitants of the Earth. Hooke spoke of making telescopes 10,000 feet long,



FIG. 2.—From a Manuscript Bible of the Ninth Century.

with which animals might be seen in the Moon. Auzont replied that it would be enough if edifices and vessels could be seen. Gassendi and Peiresc conceived the idea of depicting the principal features of the Moon, and had already engraved a plate when, having learned that Langrenus, Hevelius, and some other astronomers were occupied in a like work, they gave up the plan.

The first picture was made in 1647 by Hevelius, the German astronomer (1611-1687). He constructed his instruments himself and built an observatory on top of his house. He indicated that the spots on the Moon are valleys surrounded by high mountains, and that its surface is covered with inequalities. His chart cost him more than three years of labor. He engraved it himself with the burin. He published in 1679 a work entitled "Machinae Cœlestis," in which there is a very rudimen-

tary map. Langrenus, cosmographer to the King of Spain, observed the Moon also with a large telescope, and made thirty charts which he engraved himself. He had published only that of the full Moon when he delegated part of his work to Riccioli, a Jesuit, who had already on his own account made several charts of the Moon, which he had engraved on wood. He owned a very good telescope of 15 feet focal distance, which enabled him to perceive details that had not yet been remarked or that had been neglected. The number of spots, according

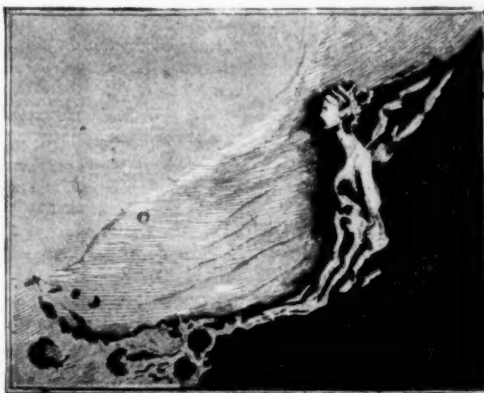


FIG. 7.—The Woman in the Moon, from a Design of M. Moreux.

from 1499, the two Moons which we reproduce in Figs. 4 and 5, one showing a full face, the other a profile, and both expressing very well the popular design that has persisted until our own days.

The epoch which we have now reached was fertile in discoveries. The invention of the telescope, in fact, changed the face of physical astronomy, and we may say, in the case that we are now considering, that selenography really had its birth on the day when for the first time Galileo turned his glass toward the mountainous disk of our satellite.

Galileo, with his inadequate telescope, was the first to recognize the mountains of



FIG. 4.—From the Chronicles of Nuremberg, Sixteenth Century.

ing telescopes 10,000 feet long, with which animals might be seen in the Moon. Auzont replied that it would be enough if edifices and vessels could be seen. Gassendi and Peiresc conceived the idea of depicting the principal features of the Moon, and had already engraved a plate when, having learned that Langrenus, Hevelius, and some other astronomers were occupied in a like work, they gave up the plan.

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FIG. 5.—From the Chronicles of Nuremberg, Sixteenth Century.

to Langrenus, was only 270; according to Hevelius it was 550, and to Riccioli 600.

Cassini engraved, about 1680, a chart, of which there is a specimen in the collection of the Paris observatory, which offers a curious peculiarity. On it may be seen a woman's head with long hair, where other charts indicate only a kind of cape which bears the name of the Promontory of Heraclides. The copper plate of this chart, long preserved in the royal printing establishment, was, it appears, finally sold as old copper.

It was long believed that this image was due, in part, to a caprice of the designer's pencil, but at the beginning of the present year M. Moreaux, professor in the seminary at Bourges, happened to

observe the Moon under conditions of illumination that gave absolutely the same effect as that depicted in the chart of Cassini. He made a picture of what he saw, which we reproduce here with a facsimile of the first.

SAINTSBURY'S OPINION OF HALL CAINE'S FICTION.

ONE would naturally think that whatever adverse opinions a critic might express concerning Hall Caine's earlier novels, "The Manxman" would command of him some eulogy. Mr. George Saintsbury does not favorably regard this story. In fact, this eminent critic says in effect that Mr. Caine has done little or nothing worthy of preservation in literary archives. We quote the following from a general review of Mr. Caine's work by Mr. Saintsbury in *The Fortnightly Review*, February:

"He has not to my thinking yet created a character; and it is by character alone, save in the rare cases where style does the work by itself, that a novelist can live permanently, though adventure will give him a very long lease of life. I know of course that all Mr. Caine's admirers will rise and vociferate one name, while many may shout others. The certain one is Pete Quilliam, 'the Manxman.' Let us consider this a little. In the first place, Pete, like many of the personages of the book in which he appears, has his composition much affected by a proceeding on the author's part which I am rather surprised to see not merely admitted but boasted and extolled by Mr. T. E. Brown, the admirable author of 'Foe's-le Yarns.' 'There is not a Manx proverb,' says Mr. Brown, 'a Manx anecdote, a Manx jest, a Manx situation, which will not be found in "The Manxman." All Manxmen are in it; all Manx women.' Without pausing long to remark that this statement is, perhaps, considering all things, a rather double-edged compliment to the little Manx nation, I must observe that it seems to me a more than double-edged compliment—a very harpoon or bunch of razor-blades—to pay to a novel. The idea of Mr. Hall Caine 'netting' the Isle of Man in the fashion recorded by Herodotus, and turning its men and its women, its speeches and its situations into his book, is grandiose, but is it artistic? Does not art imply first of all selection, adaptation, leaving out? Is not a novelist who attempts to put all the men and all the women of a considerable district into his book likely to end by putting into it nobody in particular? Is not he who attempts to insert all the jests, and all the proverbs, and all the anecdotes likely to overstuff his sausage? As a matter of fact this plethora of matter is, I think, distinctly felt in 'The Manxman,' and not least in the personage of Pete Quilliam. Strip that personage, and he comes to not very much more than our old friend Ham Peggotty, not quite so 'chuckle-headed' (as Ham's rival irreverently says), with ampler means, a more decided character, the virtues of Mr. Peggotty as well as his own, but still in conception and general idea, Ham and little more. Turn to the strippings and you will see at once the truth—the rather disastrous truth—of Mr. Brown's observation. Pete would have been a good deal more effective if this part had been largely 'cut' in the theatrical sense; if the necessity of showing the Manxman as herring-fisher, the Manxman as Home Rule politician and so forth, had not weighed upon Mr. Caine. The so-much-admired incident of his writing false letters to himself in order to deceive the neighbors as to the cause and character of his wife's absence, is undoubtedly affecting, and it ought not to, though perhaps it necessarily must, remind us too much of Mr. Toots. But it is too much dwelt on, piteous as it is, and the transparent impossibility of its success in the particular circumstances suggests one of the truest, if nearly the most cynical, of all proverbs about the affinity of pity and contempt."

Mr. Saintsbury says that he regrets that he cannot go with those of his brother critics who have seen in Mr. Caine's books something "ahead of all the fictional literature of our time," still less with those who seem to rank Caine with the great novelists of the world. The critic continues:

"I do not think I have been given to any excessive admiration of contemporary work; but I could, if the proceeding were not something invidious, mention several writers who, and a good

many books which, have affected me in a very different manner from that in which I have been affected, either at first or on revision, by anything of Mr. Caine's. Not that he is by any means a negligible person; he is not to be left to the beneficent scavenging of time with the quiet shrug which is appropriate to, and sufficient for, so much popular work. He certainly has force of a kind, and fertility of a kind; he does not seem to me to be at all seriously or exceptionally affected with that charlatanism which is the curse of literature at all times, and, therefore, at this time; I have not seen or heard of any signs in him of that grudging and jealousy at styles and kinds not his own, which is perhaps a worse curse, and not so very much a less common one, than charlatanism itself. He deserves commendation in that, unlike some of his craft, he does not wince over the hardships of his career. . . .

"It is possible that Mr. Caine may yet produce work which will deserve very different description; I am sure I hope he will, and I shall be the first to give that description if I have the opportunity. The acutest critic in the world can only judge from what he has before him, and he is nearly the foolishlest critic in the world who refuses to acknowledge goodness in new work because he has not been able to see it in the work preceding. But it seems to me that we are getting so very lavish in our superlatives just now, and are elevating to the poetical, the 'fictional,' the what-not peerage such a very large number of as yet dubiously established reputations, that those who are jealous of the standard of literary aristocracy ought to make it their business to inquire pretty strictly into titles and proofs. It is not here a case of *judex damnatur cum nocens absolvitur*; it was but a silly notion of criticism which regarded its tribunal as merely or chiefly Rhadamanthine. The critic should be rather a guardian of the gates of Heaven than of those of hell; and while he need seldom summon the Black Cherubim, he should, I think, be exceedingly careful how he countersigns tickets of admission to the society of the White."

A Soprano's Astonishing Feat.—In an article on "High Sopranos," *Werner's Magazine* (December) gives illustrations of what Agujari, Mara, Catalani, Sontag, and Jenny Lind have done in the way of vocal gymnastics. Perhaps the most remarkable specimen given of such achievement is that of Agujari. We quote as follows:



[By courtesy of *Werner's Magazine*.]

"One of the most justly famed early prime donne was Agujari, better known by the singular title of La Bastardella, from the fact that she was the natural daughter of an Italian nobleman. She was born in Ferrara about 1743, and when twenty-one years old made her debut at Florence. The extent of her vocal register was beyond all comparison. Her voice had a compass so astonishing that it has since had few equals and probably no superior. During the tour of Italy made by Mozart in 1770 he met this remarkable woman, who not only sang for him, but gave an exhibition of the powers of her voice. In his presence she sang the accompanying passage, which he set down in his note-book. Astonishing as was this exhibition of voice, for in this example the scope of her vocal organs covers three full octaves, it was merely show; there was no music in it. It simply displayed what she could do when she tried, and reminds one much of the athlete who holds on to the trapeze by his toes to show how near he can come to falling and yet not fall. She could sing, however, very well, as is proved by the fact that during the latter part of her career her price in opera was £100 a night for one song in each act, a remuneration then considered uncommonly high."

How One of Mrs. Browning's Books was Named.—Edmund Gosse tells, in his late essay on Mrs. Browning's Sonnets, how her volume of "Sonnets from the Portuguese" was christened, as follows: "During the months of their brief courtship, closing, as all the world knows, in the clandestine flight and romantic wedding of September 12, 1846, neither poet showed any verses to the other. Mr. Browning, in particular, had not the smallest notion that the circumstances of their betrothal had led Miss Barrett into any artistic expression of feeling. As little did he suspect it during their honeymoon in Paris, or during their first crowded weeks in Italy. They settled, at length, in Pisa, and, being quitted by Mrs. Jamieson and her niece in a very calm and happy mood, the young couple took up each his or her separate work. Their custom was, Mr. Browning said, to write alone, and not to show each other what they had written. This was a rule which he sometimes broke through, but she never. He had the habit of working in a downstairs room, where their meals were spread, while Mrs. Browning studied in a room on the floor above. One day, early in 1847, their breakfast being over, Mrs. Browning went upstairs while her husband stood at the window watching the street till the table should be cleared. He was presently aware of some one behind him, although the servant was gone. It was Mrs. Browning, who held him by the shoulder to prevent his turning to look at her, and at the same time pushed a packet of papers into the pocket of his coat. She told him to read that, and to tear it up if he did not like it; and then she fled again to her own room. Mr. Browning settled himself at the table, and unfolded the parcel. It contained the series of sonnets which have now become so illustrious. As he read, his emotion and delight may be conceived. Before he had finished, it was impossible for him to restrain himself, and, regardless of his promise, he rushed upstairs and stormed that guarded citadel. He was early conscious that these were treasures not to be kept from the world. 'I dared not reserve to myself,' he said, 'the finest sonnets written in any language since Shakespeare's.' When it was determined to publish the sonnets in the volumes of 1850, the question of a title arose. The name which was ultimately chosen, 'Sonnets from the Portuguese,' was invented by Mr. Browning, as an ingenious device to veil the true authorship, and yet to suggest kinship with that beautiful lyric, called 'Caterina to Camoens,' in which so similar a passion had been expressed. Long before he ever heard of these poems, Mr. Browning called his wife his 'own little Portuguese,' and so, when she proposed 'Sonnets Translated from the Bosnian,' he, catching at the happy thought of 'translated,' replied, 'No, not Bosnian—that means nothing—but from the Portuguese! They are Caterina's sonnets!' And so, in half a joke, half a conceit, the famous title was invented."

An Epic to Order.—"Prize competitions seldom do much for literature, whatever they may do for lucky writers' pockets. *The New York Herald's* offer of ten thousand dollars for a 'best' serial, three thousand for a novelette, two thousand for a short story, and a thousand for an epic, is generous enough to set countless stub-pens and goosequills flying. But shades of Milton with his 'Paradise Lost' for five pounds! how shall America dare hope for an epic to order? 'We wait for an ode,' says Professor Norton, and in spite of a clever bit of epic-making enterprise we are likely to wait for his monument of poetic art until another epoch of epics arrives. The freedom to express themselves at their pleasure made American architects give us epics in staff in the White Vanished City, and a thousand dollars seems like an inspiring bit of pocket money for the Muse, but she is not in this wise to be wooed or won. Gold is to her like any other of the metals. The most epic character of our history has not yet moved her to a grand, heroic, simple and strong poem of any sort worthy of Lincoln. In Lowell's Commemoration Ode, in Gilder's sonnet, in Maurice Thompson's 'Lincoln,' and in Miss Procter's 'The Grave of Lincoln,' high feeling and lyric lines testify the longings of the Muse to sing worthily for the Goddess of Liberty of her truest lover's fame. But what love has not yet inspired a newspaper check may scarcely accomplish. Perhaps the thousand dollars will never be awarded. Perhaps there will be no 'best' epic, even by popular tests. Prizes for stories are another matter; various degrees of talent are engaged in story-making, and there is more hope in prose for contributions to literature as well as to interest."—*The Transcript, Boston.*

Influence of a "Play Actress."—The following delicious bit of criticism of the Great Preacher who is the central character of S. R. Crockett's latest story exemplifies the supposed pernicious effect on that innocent divine by the actress whom he met. The gossips sit in judgment as follows:

"Weel, he talked to the bairn aboot plays and play actors, an' siccan balderdash—on the Sabbath nicht, too, mind ye, after preaching twice. An' then, to crown a', what did the man do but licht a bit stick that was in the grate and make reed *Ingrý-Doories*, waving the burnt stick in the gloamin' o' the chamber."

"Ye dinna tell me," said Mistress MacClever. "Heard I ever the like o' that? Dear sirs!"

Manse Girzie stayed her with her hand. "There's far waur to come," she said solemnly. "That's nocht."

"Waur canna be," said Mistress MacClever. "What wull the tailor's wife say?"

Girzie of the Manse went on: "Then when the bairn was tired—mind you, it was far by Buik-time—gin the misguided man didna pit her to sleep, singing,

"Katie Bairdie had a coo,
Black and white about the moo;
Wasna that a dainty coo?
Dance, Katie Bairdie."

NOTES.

The Bookman has authority for the statement that, owing to the numerous occupations of Mr. G. W. E. Russell, the editor, the collection of Matthew Arnold's letters will not be ready for some time. They cover a period of forty years (1848-88), and are chiefly addressed to his family, to the different members of which he wrote with great regularity.

A STATUE is to be erected to Burns's "Highland Mary" on the rocks in front of Dunoon Castle, on the Firth of Clyde, where a site has been granted by the Duke of Argyll. Mary Campbell's birthplace is in the immediate vicinity, and the figure will face "the land of Burns," which lies on the opposite side of the estuary. It is intended to unveil the statue on July 21, 1896, the centenary of Burns's death, when there will be a national demonstration at Dunoon.

The Literary World says of W. H. Hayne's "Sylvan Lyrics": "There is much to admire and remember in the graceful verses of William Hamilton Hayne, which he dedicates to the memory of his father, attributing 'these wavering sparks' to the heirship of his 'fire divine.' These are 'the lowlier lyrics of the heart in strains unstudied,' and yet they can hardly be called unstudied either, since there is all proper attention to form. They have the spontaneous, singing quality that the poet himself finds in the bluebird. He is at his best in his shorter lyrics, where the sentiment must necessarily be compressed until each word counts."

IMMEDIATELY before his death, R. L. Stevenson wrote his friend, Edmund Gosse, a doleful letter containing some sentences that read like a fore-sight of his impending fate, as follows: "I was not born for age. . . . I am a childless, rather bitter, very clear-eyed, blighted youth. . . . I have, in fact, lost the path that makes it easy and natural for you to descend the hill. I am going at it straight. And where I have to go down it is a precipice."

NICELY CAUGHT.—Mr. Robert Ganthony once asked Mr. Weedon Grossmith to read a play he had written. Mr. Grossmith took the comedy, but lost it on his way home. "Night after night," he said, "I would meet Ganthony, and he would ask me how I liked his play. It was awful! The perspiration used to come out on my forehead, as I'd say sometimes I hadn't had time to look at it yet; or, again, that the first act was good; later, that the second wouldn't 'quite do,' but really I couldn't stop to explain. So sorry—must catch a train! I didn't so much mind lying, only it was difficult thinking up new lies appropriate to the case." Some months passed, and Ganthony still pursued without mercy. At last Mr. Grossmith searched his house once more, before it occurred to him that he might have left the comedy in his cab going home. He went down to Scotland Yard and inquired. "Oh, yes," was the reply—"play marked with Mr. Ganthony's name sent back to owner four months ago, as soon as found!"—*Household Words.*

IT is hard to believe, but it remains a fact nevertheless, that at Hamburg the city for which Hans von Bülow did so much, a concert for the fund of a Bülow monument, which Eugen d'Albert was announced to give, had to be abandoned for lack of ticket sales! This is also the city from which the father of the boy wonder pianist, Raoul Koczalski, a few weeks ago took 33,000 reichsmarks. On February 12 the first anniversary of Hans von Bülow's deathday occurred, and already he seemed to be forgotten in the very city in which he lived and worked!—*The Musical Courier.*

MR. EDMUND GOSSE does not see why he should be obliged to exchange bookplates with everybody that asks him. He complains that he is continually getting letters from his own countrymen or from Americans asking for his bookplate and offering one in exchange. He declares that he will give collectors anything they ask for in reason, but not his bookplate, this, he holds, being an article which is no more "to be swopped" than a handkerchief—an individual possession intended to denote that the book in which it is placed belongs to one person and that person only.

SCIENCE.

DEPARTMENT EDITOR, - - - ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, PH.D.

PETROLEUM THE COMING FUEL.

PETROLEUM as a fuel is familiar enough to us as used in the common oil-stove, and its value is recognized widely. There are those who believe that it is destined to come into general use on a vastly larger scale, and practical experience on the subject is accumulating rapidly. In a paper read by A. M. Hunt before the Technical Society of the Pacific Coast, the subject is thoroughly discussed, especially with reference to experiments upon it that were made at the Midwinter Fair in San Francisco. We quote from the report of the paper in *The Electrical World*, February 9, as follows:

"Mr. Hunt describes the various methods of burning fuel oil, which are as follows: First, by hearth fires where the oil is burned in open pans or on plates, or in drops from small pipes and which spread over the bottom of a furnace. The bottom of the furnace may be covered with some porous non-combustible substance, itself being saturated with the oil, which is fed from a tank by gravity. This method is condemned. Second, where the fuel comes into the furnace as a gas, being vaporized in a supply-pipe. This method is stated to have fallen into disuse. Third, by spray burners which inject oil into the furnaces as a spray or in fine jets, or by means of steam or air. A vast number of such burners have been devised, and a number are in successful use.

"The burner used at the Midwinter Fair consisted of a central tube about one-eighth of an inch in diameter through which the oil passed, its flow being regulated by a stopcock. The steam by means of spiral grooves was given a rotary motion and passed out at the tip in a cylindrical sheath inclosing the jet of oil, catching and spraying it into the furnace; the construction is such that the oil-tube can be made to discharge at the same point as the steam, or as much as an inch in advance of it, an adjustment enabling the flame to be focused or sprayed as may be desired. The author has had a burner made similar to the one described, but with the oil issuing in a hollow sheath with a jet of air inside of the sheath, and a surrounding envelope of steam, as above. This should be equally as capable of adjustment as the previous one and use less steam. In thus using oil it should be thoroughly broken up and atomized in order to insure perfect combustion, and that burner is the best which accomplishes this result with the least amount of steam and air, and at the same time is not likely to be disarranged and is capable of being easily cleaned out. A number of small burners are better than one or two large ones, as in the former the oil can be better atomized, the flame better distributed, and, when the boiler is doing a small amount of work, better service can be had from one or more of the small burners operated at normal capacity than from one large burner throttled down.

"It is further desirable to have the air for the combustion heated before admittance to the burner, not only on account of economy but to prevent the deposit of asphaltum, which is apt otherwise to take place in front of or below the burner-tip. In some cases the oil is also heated before entering the burner.

"At the Midwinter Fair the best results were always obtained by so manipulating the burner with the air full on as to get a blue Bunsen-burner-light flame and then adjusting the admittance of steam and air until a tinge of luminosity began to show, chasing through the furnace in waves. Under such conditions the carbon in the oil is entirely consumed and the air supply limited to the point necessary for its combustion. After the furnace once becomes thoroughly heated, there should be absolutely no evidence of smoke issuing from the chimney. Care should be taken that the flame does not impinge directly against the iron of the boiler, as overheating of the metal might result."

Oil fuel for locomotives has been in practical use in Russia for several years, and tests of it have been made in South America, and the United States. Recent experiments conducted by the Baldwin Locomotive Works resulted very satisfactorily. As reported in *The Railway Age*, Chicago, February 8, the experi-

ments were made on what was considered the largest and worst type of locomotive. In one case, "a trip was made from Philadelphia to Perkiomen Junction, 25.7 miles, hauling a regular train. The engine burned the petroleum freely without smoke and steamed freely." According to another railroad paper, however, *The Railway Review*, February 9, the use of fuel oil for locomotives is never likely to become general in this country. It says:

"There is no doubt whatever of the practical success of efforts to burn fuel oil, but those who expect oil to become the fuel of the future for locomotives should examine other aspects of the question. The use of oil for locomotives in Southern Russia and its limited use in England leads many to believe that the general adoption of oil fuel in this country depends merely upon the adaptation of locomotives for burning it.

"The use of fuel oil in Russia is past the experimental stage, and it is proper to say that on at least one of the roads, the Grazi Tsaritzin, upon which Mr. Thomas Urquhart is locomotive superintendent, oil fuel is used almost exclusively for steam generation. . . .

"Unless larger sources of oil supply are found and the refiners are able to reduce the price of fuel oil, its use can never become general on our locomotives. The tests, however, . . . clearly demonstrate the adaptability of oil to our heavy locomotives in severe service, and with the present conditions of the oil market there seems to be no reason why the advantages of oil fuel should not be obtained in cases where conditions render its use particularly desirable—for instance, where smoke is specially objectionable or upon fast runs where constant steam pressure and close regulation of the fire are objects specially to be desired. It is possible that the supply of oil may increase and its price decrease, and it is to be hoped that this may happen, as oil is undoubtedly an ideal fuel for locomotives."

DOES THE SCORPION COMMIT SUICIDE?

PERHAPS no question in natural history has been more warmly debated than this, and regarding none has more positive evidence been adduced on both sides. The warmth of the discussion has doubtless been due to the fact that the question has an important bearing on the theory of evolution. If instinct is merely inherited habit, as the upholders of that theory believe, then a creature could scarcely possess an instinct that should tend to its own destruction, since that very instinct would thus prevent its own perpetuation. In an article on "The Scorpion's Sting," in *Knowledge*, London, January, C. A. Mitchell gives a discussion of the subject and concludes that the creature does not sting itself to death, and that observers who have asserted that it does have been deceived. He begins by describing the poison and the apparatus for using it, as follows:

"The poison apparatus is situated in the last of the six joints of the tail. It consists of a bent, horny sting, having on each side of it a long opening communicating with the two glands secreting the poison. When running, the scorpion has its tail curved over its back, and on striking suddenly straightens it, thus bringing the sting downward. At the moment when it is preparing to strike, a droplet of poison has been seen to exude from the duct, but more is forced out when the sting meets the resisting body. The amount of poison secreted, at any rate in the European varieties, is very small. Jussut estimated the quantity in a specimen of *S. occitanus*, two inches in length, at .03 of a grain. This quantity, however, was sufficient to kill a fair-sized dog, and Paul Bert found that a scorpion of about the same size contained enough to rapidly destroy three frogs in succession.

"From the difficulty of obtaining sufficient for the purpose, the chemical nature of the poison has been but little studied. In appearance it is a clear, limpid liquid, with a pungent smell and slightly acid reaction. . . .

"The physiological effects of the venom as a whole have been frequently described since Maupertuis proved, in 1731, that though the sting of the common scorpion might prove fatal to a small quadruped, such a result was very rare. The general symp-

toms following a sting are (1) local inflammation, (2) convulsions caused by the action of the poison on the nerve centers, and (3) paralysis from its action on the extremities of the motor nerves.

"Jusset stated, as the result of his experiments, that the venom acted directly on the red corpuscles of the blood, causing them to adhere together, thus obstructing the entrance to the capillaries, and stopping the circulation.

"Other observers, however, do not confirm his conclusions. According to Paul Bert the blood is not affected. He found there was no alteration in the blood of the heart of frogs which had died from the effects of the sting, with the exception of one case where it appeared very dark at first but reddened on contact with the air. In no instance was its power of coagulating destroyed. He, therefore, considered the venom as a nerve poison only."

After some further particulars regarding the action of the poison on animals, the writer proceeds to discuss its effect on insects and then to treat the question of its alleged use upon the scorpion itself. He says:

"Since the scorpion feeds on small insects, it is natural to find that on them the poison acts with great rapidity. A cricket stung in the leg became paralyzed almost immediately; spiders died in a few minutes; and a *thelyphonus*, a species closely allied to the scorpion tribe, though not venomous, succumbed in ten seconds.

"It is possible that a scorpion may be able by means of its sting to destroy another less venomous species, but it is highly improbable that it should be able to do the same to one of its own kind, and there is no reliable evidence to prove that such is the case. If it were so, it would be a strong point in favor of those who have given accounts of having seen the scorpion commit suicide. It has often been asserted that when surrounded with a circle of glowing charcoal, the insect runs all round endeavoring to make its escape, and, when unable to do so, deliberately stings itself to death. Maupertuis tried the experiment, but with a negative result. Later writers, however, are very positive on the point. Surgeon-General Bidie describes how the rays of a burning-glass, concentrated on the back of the scorpion, caused it to use its sting and die immediately. Gillman gives similar affirmative evidence. There appears, however, to be little doubt that these gentlemen misinterpreted what they observed, and that the scorpion must be acquitted of this one, at least, of the charges brought against it.

"Professor Bourne, who examined experimentally the evidence on this question, came to the conclusion that although the scorpion, when exposed to heat, often appears to use its sting as a speedy method of ending its misery, in reality it does not do so. His experiments show that while it is physically capable of stinging itself, and though there can be no doubt that in its writhing the sting often does penetrate its back, yet there is no proof that the venom has any effect. He found that when he pierced the back of a scorpion with its own sting or with that of another insect, no ill effects followed; and as corroborative evidence he urges that when scorpions are fighting, though they frequently sting one another, they do their actual killing by pulling their opponents to pieces. In no instance did he see one insect perish from the sting of another, the only effect being to occasionally render it sluggish for a short time. The real explanation of the so-called suicide is that the scorpion is extremely sensitive to heat, and that some observers have attributed to the venom an effect which is due to the heat alone. When exposed to a temperature of over 50° C. the scorpion runs about, lashing itself with its tail, and in a few minutes becomes motionless. The same thing happened when one was placed in a dish exposed to the rays of an Indian Sun, the insect becoming torpid in from seven to ten minutes. That the venom played no part in this result Bourne proved by experiments in which the sting was removed, or prevented from being used by being tied down, when the scorpions died as quickly as before.

"These experiments appear so conclusive that the question may be looked upon as definitely settled once for all. And, as in many other cases, where poetry has borrowed similes from natural science, which later knowledge has shown to be false, these proofs of the innocence of suicidal inclination take the point from Lord Byron's simile, and some other comparison must be found for a mind which 'broods o'er guilty woes' than that of 'the scorpion girt by fire.'"

THE TRAVELS OF SEEDS.

NATURE has spared no pains to provide for the perpetuation of living organisms. She is prodigal, even apparently wasteful, in her efforts to attain this end. Every plant throws out yearly its myriads of seeds, and no small part of the machinery adapted to make this product fulfil its mission is that directed to the distribution of these seeds. So effective is this machinery that plants spread in a few years over wide regions—witness the incursions of weeds like the so-called Russian thistle, against which the efforts of the farmer seem almost unavailing. The means by which this rapid spreading is brought about are the subject of an article by Prof. F. Müller, in *Der Stein der Weisen*, Vienna, of which we translate the most interesting portions:

"Who has sent them [the plants] as colonists into this new, unpeopled land? Whence have they come, and by what way? If we call the roll of the army of colonists, that we may get an answer to this question, we shall find especially plants whose seeds can navigate the air like miniature flying-machines, often for long distances. . . . All these belong to the widely-distributed aster family (*Compositæ*) or to the nearly related teazel family (*Dipsacæ*). Their seeds are furnished, to fit them for their long sails through the airy sea, with a sort of parachute of soft, feathery fibers. The lightest breeze raises them and bears them in graceful sweep over field and meadow, but the storm-wind lifts them to the region of the clouds so that they fly with the eagle over hill and dale to far and foreign lands. Millions, to be sure, fall to the ground without reaching the sought-for soil, but other millions fulfil the end of their existence, the perpetuation and increase of their kind. Next to the composite plants is the numerous mustard family (*Cruciferae*). . . . Then comes the pink family with its countless representatives, and the plain-looking grass family, whose light seeds fly about hither and thither as the stems are tossed about by the wind. . . .

"When a Summer thunderstorm bursts, bending the strongest trees, or when in Autumn the wind rushes through the woods, then the time has come when the plant-children, now only slightly attached to the plant-mother—that is, the ripe seeds that cling to them—are torn away and set out on their adventurous travels; then they whirl and dance in the air, along with thousands on thousands of their fellows. Many rise high in air and sail on the upper air-currents far away; others remain in the tree-tops or hang from the branches; others still fall on roofs or bare rocks; many, too, drop on passing men or beasts. Chance bears few to a place where their growth is assured; the greater part must perish."

After mentioning the various trees that have winged seeds, such as the ash, maple, etc., Professor Müller goes on to describe a peculiarly interesting plant belonging to this class—the "rose of Jericho," shown in

Fig. 1. He says:

"The spherical plant, resembling a bird's nest, in the foreground, is the so-called 'rose of Jericho' (*Anastatica Hierochuntia*) belonging to the family of *Cruciferae*. When the plant approaches maturity it forms by the bending of its branches a

spherical ball that carries the fruit within. Now the dying mother-plant is ready for its journey over the desert. When with the help of the wind it has become detached from the ground, it is rolled about in the storm, hopping and springing over the Earth, now leaping over some rock that protrudes from the sea of sand, now over the bleaching skeleton of some unlucky wan-



FIG. 1.—Rose of Jericho in the Desert, Showing Method of Transport of the Seeds.

derer of the desert, all the time strewing its seeds far and wide. . . .

"There are also many plants whose seeds, by means of mechanical devices, are hurled forth from the plant, as in the oxalis family, the geranium, and many others. Such seeds, however, can travel only short distances, and that is the reason why we



FIG. 2.—Flying Seeds. A, winged seed of maple; B, means of flight of the seed of *Kuchenschelle*; C, of the Alpine anemone; D, of the dandelion; E, of the milkweed.

almost never see the plants growing singly, but in groups together. Still, sometimes they are carried to great distances by passing animals, and also by flowing water.

"There is a large number of plants whose seeds are carried in the stomachs of animals and so make long journeys. . . . Water also plays a great part in the distribution of plants, and in the case of newly formed islands it plays the principal part. . . .

"Fig. 3 shows some of the fruits that are fitted with devices in the nature of hooks. Who has not, on an Autumn walk through

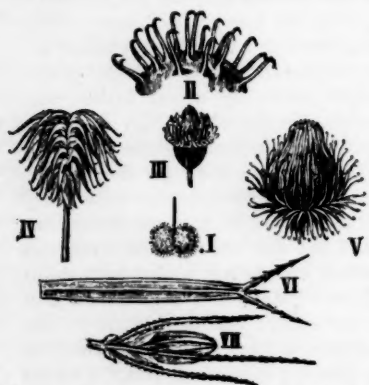


FIG. 3.—Fruits with Hooks. I, bedstraw (*Galium Aparine*); II, part of the preceding, enlarged; III, agrimony; IV, avens (*Geum*); V, burdock (*Lappa*); VI, beggar-tick (*Bidens*); VII, bristle-grass (*Setaria*).

wood and field, brought home these little hangers-on clinging to his clothes, or been obliged angrily to free himself from the troublesome obstructions while still on the road! Unwittingly he has thus aided in the distribution of these plants and, equally unwittingly, animals carry the seeds in their fur and birds bear them on their feathers, whence they are sooner or later dislodged. The skill shown by Nature in the matter is truly remarkable. These plants are mostly troublesome weeds, which one would rather see decay and perish, but Nature

makes use of us against our wills to serve for their propagation. We are like that strict professor who, to see that there should be no cheating in a written examination, went about from scholar to scholar and thereby unwittingly aided them to cheat, for he carried about with him a placard bearing the answers to all the questions, which some sly scapegrace had pinned to his coattails. . . .

"In this connection the interesting fact should be stated that very many plants whose fruits serve to nourish neither man nor beast have these devices for securing the distribution of their seeds. In the case of plants whose fruits are sought as food, this very fact is sufficient security that the seeds will be properly distributed."

The "Missing Link" Again.—Regarding the fossil form recently described in *THE DIGEST* as having been unearthed by Dr. Dubois in Java, a reviewer in *Nature*, London, January 24, speaks in terms that show that all scientific men do not agree with the Dutch surgeon in looking upon it as a transition form between the apes and man: "A feeling of disappointment will, however, probably come over the student when he finds how imperfect are the remains on the evidence of which this startling announcement is made; and when he has submitted them to a critical examination, he will probably have little difficulty in concluding that they do not belong to a wild animal at all." The reviewer says that there is nothing in the remains found that makes it impossible that they are wholly human, though not, of course those of a normal man, and he concludes that they belonged to some prehistoric idiot.

THE NATURE OF ELECTRICITY.

IN *THE LITERARY DIGEST* for January 26, we gave extracts from a recent article by Prof. Henry A. Rowland, of Baltimore, on "Modern Theories of Electricity," calling attention at the outset to the radical differences between his ideas and those of Prof. Oliver Lodge, the English physicist whose book on the same subject attracted much attention only a few years ago. Professor Lodge reviews and criticizes Professor Rowland's article in *The Electrician*, London, January 18. In regard to Professor Rowland's assertions that electricity no longer exists, that nothing is more certain than that it is not a fluid, and that the accepted definitions of electrical units are unfortunate, since they suggest a fluid theory, Professor Lodge says:

"For our part, we should not like to have expressed ourselves quite so unreservedly as this. To say that electricity no longer exists, though of course it only means that it is the ether, which is now claiming the lion's share of attention, is hardly a helpful statement; and we fail to see how the orthodox electrical units are clever enough to suggest a fluid or any other theory."

Commenting on Professor Rowland's assertion that "to account for the Earth's magnetism, we must suppose the ether to have such properties that the rotation of ordinary matter in it produces magnetism"—a statement that he repeats several times in varying forms, his critic speaks as follows:

"Now these statements are full of more than doubtful hypotheses. First, that magnetism is certainly due to rotation of something, which . . . has never been proved; next, that rotating ether is the necessary and sufficient whirling material, whereas all that is known is that rotating electrification is sufficient; and, lastly, that the spinning of matter on its axis magnetizes it, against which may be adduced a crowd of specially-directed experiments, all of them having had a negative result."

On the whole, however, Professor Lodge finds more to accept than to controvert in the article, and we may conclude from this that the Johns Hopkins professor has fairly well summarized the present views of his brother electricians on this interesting subject. Commenting on the fact that these views, especially in England and America, are more and more tending toward those of the great English physicist, James Clerk Maxwell, he expresses himself as follows:

"It is interesting to see how the great foreign philosophers of the world are all slowly coming to recognize the magnitude of this great teacher. Professor Rowland, indeed, has long recognized it, and it is hard to speak of members of the Anglo-Saxon race as foreigners; but their aloofness from insular prejudice and the bonds of the mother-country render their adhesion to the English, instead of to one of the many forms of Continental theory, of special interest."

HAS MAN MORE BRAINS THAN WOMAN?

THIS question has been discussed with some warmth, and its answer has generally been made to depend on measurements of the cranial capacity, or on the weight of the brain, in the two sexes respectively. In an article on "The Education of the Nervous System," in *The Educational Review*, New York, February, Prof. H. H. Donaldson has something to say incidentally on this subject. It appears that while man's brain is as a matter of fact larger than woman's, this has little bearing on the question of their relative "brains"—that is, intelligence or aptitude for education. Says Professor Donaldson:

"While, from the anthropological standpoint, there is a typical man and typical woman for each race, these are not the same for different races. In the secondary sexual characters there are some distinctions of general applicability; for instance, that women are on the average smaller than men. Stature and weight are, together with proportion, the best marked secondary characters by which the sexes are distinguished, and yet these

overlap in every way. Among the secondary characters are those of the nervous system, and there we find a similar overlapping. There is no question about the fact that women have on the average smaller brains, though the record from a better class of women than those furnishing the data now employed would perhaps raise the average. This small absolute weight is in no wise mitigated by the observation that the weight of the brain as compared with the weight of the body is greater in women than in men, for it can be easily shown that if this were a criterion, we should all bend before the massive intelligence of the new-born child, whose proportional brain-weight is six times greater than that of the adult. The suggestion has been made that the female brain is lighter because its structural elements are smaller. The only interpretation that we have for the size of these elements is as an expression of the power to store and discharge force in a short period of time and to furnish branches for structural connections. Such a brain of small elements, no matter to which sex it belongs, has the same characters, but so complicated are the reactions of it with nutritive conditions that any inference from the mere size of the mass has little value. If the inference from brain-weight were applied thoroughly, mental superiority would reside with the tall as contrasted with the short men, since, as a rule, tall men have the heavier brains. Size, therefore, has a meaning of either more or larger structural elements, but it is by no means entitled to dominate the whole interpretation of the central system. There is little or nothing in the proportional weight relations of the female encephalon to show it different from that of the male. In reaction, however, the female has a more local responsiveness than the male, and back of all this is the matter of general physiology, which has its distinct modifications according to sex.

"Moreover, it is impossible to escape the conclusion that in women, natural education is completed only with maternity, which may fairly be laid under suspicion of causing more structural modifications than are at present recognized. Basing the inference on the size of the structural elements, we should infer that the typical central system in the female would be somewhat more easily fatigued, and also exhibit less complete organization. For the rest we have no anatomy, and only modes of reaction, on which to base a judgment. These modes seem in part to depend on fundamental physiological differences; in part, on the organization of the central system; and in part, on nurture. Just how far any variations in this last condition will modify reactions of women is at present a matter of experiment—an experiment in which the question of brain-weight has far less significance than was at one time thought."

The Cause of Warm and Cold Geologic Periods.—Most geologists are agreed that great changes of climate have taken place in prehistoric ages, and the probability is that our own zone has experienced in turn several such changes, so that there have been in it alternate cold and mild periods. The theories advanced to account for these changes are various, and scientific men can scarcely be said to have agreed yet on any one of them. The probability is that many causes conspired to produce the condition of things for which it is sought to account. In a recently published book entitled "The Cause of Warm and Frigid Periods" (Boston, 1894) Mr. C. A. M. Taber makes an interesting contribution to the literature of the subject. From long-extended observations in various quarters of the globe he became impressed with the part played by ocean-currents in the distribution of heat and the consequent modification of climate, and he points out that a comparatively slight change in the configuration of the continents would suffice to change these currents greatly. He is of the opinion that this factor has received too little consideration at the hands of geologists, and he adduces some interesting proofs of his contentions.

The Active Principle of Poison Ivy.—Dr. Franz Pfaff, in a paper read before the American Physiological Society, announces that he and Mr. S. B. Orr have isolated the volatile poisonous principle of the well-known poison ivy. Such a principle has long been believed to exist, and Maisch, a German physiologist, believed that he had found it in a substance named by him toxicodendric acid. This was found by Pfaff and Orr, however, to be non-poisonous. "As the real active principle," says *Science*, February 1, in its report of the paper, "they found a non-volatile

oil. This oil, when applied to the skin, causes the well-known eruption. Photographs demonstrating the effect of the oil upon the human skin were shown. As preventive treatment Pfaff and Orr proposed a thorough washing with water, soap, and brush, or, still better, a repeated thorough washing with an alcoholic solution of lead acetate. The oil being soluble in alcohol, and forming a nearly insoluble lead compound in alcohol, is thus best removed from the superficial skin."

Analysis of the Light in the Celebrated Blue Grotto.—Science submits to ruthless examination even the most poetical of things. The light in the Blue Grotto at Capri, Italy, whose beauties have long inspired poets of every nation, has now been tested with the spectroscope by Dr. H. W. Vogel, who describes his results in *Wiedemann's Annalen*, January. A peculiar absorption band was found, indicating that the blue color is due to some 1 cal cause, and this band was present in the spectrum of the water in front of the grotto and in azure-blue patches observed from the top of adjacent cliffs. What this local cause is, has not yet been definitely ascertained.

Elasticity of Glass.—Prof. W. O. Paton, of Milwaukee, says *Industries and Iron*, December 21, has given some remarkable instances of the elasticity and fragility of glass in a recent address. These qualities, he states, are among the most extraordinary phenomena exhibited by glass, as its elasticity exceeds that of almost all other bodies. This is best exemplified by glass when in the curious condition of glass wool. If two glass balls be made to strike each other with a given force their recoil will be nearly equal to the original impetus, due to their elasticity. If a hollow sphere of glass with a hole in it be held in the hands, the orifice closed with a finger, the sphere will fly to pieces owing to the heat of the hand. Vessels of glass that have been suddenly cooled, as is done in making Bologna phials or tear-drops, possess the property of being able to resist hard blows given to them from without, but are instantly shattered by a small particle of flint being dropped into their interiors.

SCIENCE NOTES.

ACCORDING to *The Engineering and Mining Journal*, a wire tramway has lately been put up at Gibraltar for connecting the signal station at the top of the rock with the lower town. It takes up all the materials necessary for the service of the fortress in less than five minutes, whereas formerly a whole day was required for cartage by a rough and difficult road. The engine-house is erected at the north end of the Alameda, whence start two ropes, 330 yards long, which lead to the top of the mountain. A powerful engine gives motion to the ropes carrying the tubes, one of which rises while the other descends. The ropes are calculated for a load of more than 70 tons; but they never have to support more than a twelfth of that weight.

A VERY simple and efficient method of sterilization of water is highly recommended by M. Meillère, Chemist-in-Chief of the French Academy of Medicine. Four drops of the tincture of iodine sterilizes in a few minutes one quart of spring water, all pathogenic micro-organisms being destroyed. For ordinary household use M. Meillère states that the best method of sterilizing water is to prepare with it an infusion of tea, limes, or hops; but the iodine method may, he says, be advantageously employed by travelers.

A NEW method of determining the presence of metallic poisons in the body after death is to pass a current of electricity through it decomposing the torsion and depositing the metal on one of the electrodes. It is said that in the cases of antimony, lead, copper, mercury, etc., this method will detect the presence of as small a quantity of the metal as one thousandth of a grain.

THE first sailing vessel to be lighted by electricity is said to have been the Spanish bark *La Viguesa*, a bulk-oil and general cargo carrier. She is fitted throughout with incandescent lights, the power for the dynamo being furnished by a small oil-engine, which also furnishes power to pump her oil-cargo when she is loading or unloading.

DR. D'ARSONVAL, whose researches in electro-physiology have recently attracted so much attention, has been elected to the chair in the College of France left vacant by the death of Dr. Brown-Séquard.

ACCORDING to *The British Medical Journal* antipyrin is not the dangerous drug that some assert it is, and may be given safely in large doses in most cases, though the first dose must be small.

AN English surgeon recently hollowed out a new socket for the insertion of an artificial eye, the old one not being large enough.

THE smallest number of telegraphic messages is sent in Norway; the largest in Great Britain.

A LINE of electric ferryboats is to be established at Christiania, Norway, in the Spring.

THERE are 13,000 medical students in the United States.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

IS CHRISTIANITY CHANGING?

THAT Christianity is changing, or, indeed, can change, without ceasing to be Christianity, is strenuously denied by some, while others assert that it must be evident to all that the Christianity of to-day differs in many important respects from that of the Middle Ages. This assertion would doubtless be met by the allegation that what was called Christianity in the Middle Ages was not the true "faith once delivered to the saints." In an article on the subject, *Christian Work*, February 7, one of the most strictly conservative of American Protestant religious journals, commits itself to the view that there is change—but that this change has no effect upon fundamental doctrinal truths. For instance, to quote the article:

"The grand fact of salvation through Jesus remains; what was the precise character of the sacrifice upon Calvary and the method of its operation as a deliverance is a subject upon which the Scriptures are not explicit and concerning which divergent views prevail among Christians. But the great fact of the sacrifice, its necessity and supreme efficacy—these remain.

"So with the Trinity. The fact of a divine Father, Son, and Holy Spirit remains: whether that Trinity has existence with regard to any other than our world—Edwards says it has not—what is the distinctive character of the personality of each member of the Trinity,—this and other attributes of the Godhead are matters concerning which there is difference of opinion among Christians. But mystery and difference of view may not prevent the exercise of a reverent spirit of speculative inquiry, such as characterizes Edwards's treatise on the subject.

"The fact of God's providence remains. The world was not born of chance as its father and accident as its mother. It is the creation of an all-wise, an omnipotent, omniscient, all-merciful God. Yet the leprosy of sin abounds everywhere, and there is suffering and death,—wherefore we know not. The Arminian tries to get out of the woods through the Free-Will avenue; the Calvinist seeks the highway of God's sovereignty; the Independent individual refuses the Arminian path and laughs at the Calvinistic sign-board as he says, 'What a queer God yours is to have planted you in this forest of tangled wildwood, briar and marsh!' But when asked how *he* came there and what he is going to do, he replies: 'I don't know how I got here; I am going to stand stock-still;—I guess the trees will fall down some day and show me a way out to the clear country.' The fact of God's providence remains: the philosophy of that fact changes.

"The eternity of punishment remains. As to the nature of that punishment there is a wide difference of opinion. Is it at all physical? For a long time an extreme literalism proclaimed that view, which time has modified. But if not at all physical what is its character? Still we say we do not know;—while one sees in it endless remorse and anguish, others define it as simply the natural consequence of previous life by which the moral nature is debased and the plane of man's future life lowered, so that whatsoever a man soweth, *that* shall he also reap. But the eternity, the awful consequence of sin as supplying its own punishment, this remains, though here a minister hints at a second chance and a popular writer stains the white page of a magazine by inscribing on it the doctrine of annihilation.

"The same unknown element manifests itself when we take up the Bible. We know the Bible is a revelation of the mind of God. But not all are sure that Moses wrote the Pentateuch, that Job is not a dramatic poem written by an Arabian Emir: even Luther discredited the Apocalypse. But still the Law remains, the Psalms remain, the Prophets remain, the Gospels remain, the life of Jesus remains, and Christianity itself stands unshaken by tempest, unwithered by time. So as to biblical inspiration, the great fact remains; but who shall say just how the Spirit of God operated upon the mind of the writers? Some theologians assume to tell us. But the fact remains that they differ among themselves and that the Bible fails to give information as to the Divine method. So we accept the fact of Divine inspiration: the extent and peculiar manner of its operation are matters concerning which we may reverently speculate; but such speculation is purely human and in no wise affects our obligation to the Scriptures.

So it is, there is progress in thought straight along the lines which the Bible has not opened up and which are therefore hid from us. But in this progress Christianity remains better apprehended with the years as it is divorced from beliefs which are purely human and speculative: while it remains true that

'Christ no after age shall e'er outgrow.'

"God is in heaven: the Bible contains the revealed will of God. Christ is the Savior of the world, and the Holy Ghost sanctifies the hearts of men. Here we may rest safely, surely, till the final consummation of all things."

THE EVOLUTION OF THE CHURCH PEW.

ARCHITECTURE has been beautifully described as "frozen music." Sometimes it is more than that—it is frozen history, and even the most trivial and apparently insignificant details have their story to tell. Thus, the changes in arrangement and form of the seats or pews in our churches, especially since the Reformation, is made by a writer in *The Evangelist*, February 7, to unfold an interesting chapter in ecclesiastical history. We quote below what he has to say on the subject:

"No feature of our modern churches is more suggestive of the various changes in the forms of service which have gradually taken place since the Reformation, than the arrangement of the seats or pews.

"Originally there were no seats in the great cathedrals and medieval churches. Worshipers stood or knelt. The first innovation was the introduction of small pieces of cloth to keep the feet or knees from contact with the cold stone floors. Later, small wooden stools were used to kneel upon, and the tops of them came to be padded to make kneeling still more comfortable. As wealth and luxury increased, the rich church-goers desired to make attendance on the service less trying to their bodies, at least, and movable seats were introduced, by special permission had of the church authorities, as is done in the Greek churches at this day. At first these seats were taken to the church by servants and removed after the services. They were soon made to bear the armorial insignia of the owners, or their names, and were left in the church in care of those in charge of the building, who were paid small fees for bringing them forth when needed and caring for them when not in use. The minor officials soon made the keeping of seats for hire to those who did not own them a matter of revenue. The best positions for seeing and hearing were eagerly sought, and a small fee secured favors in this direction. From the habitual use of a certain chair, in a certain position, for which a fee was paid, has grown, by gradual development, our modern system of pews and pew rents.

"In the Gothic churches such seats were generally placed in the naves, rarely in the aisles, as the columns would interfere with the comfort of those sitting there, by cutting off their view of the altar. When the plain meeting-room was introduced by the Protestants, the seating naturally followed the manner in vogue in the broad nave of the Gothic churches. And the rectilinear arrangement of seats, with aisles down the center and sides, came into use. This was more than a matter of mere economy of space—it was an expression of a change of religious idea and form of worship. The ritualistic forms in use in the cathedrals became highly developed in their ceremonial character, and it was often necessary to remove all the seats from the nave of the church to admit of the passage of the gorgeous processions which frequently marked the services. But in the Protestant churches the preaching became the fundamental feature of the service. The processions disappeared, while the listening audience and speaker in the pulpit demanded better arrangements for their convenience and comfort.

"In late years the development along this line has been very marked. The Gothic forms and rectangular arrangements of the pews have largely given way to the theatrical form, with seats arranged in concentric rows, with the speaker at the center of the circle. This has necessitated great changes in the architectural forms of the building, and in this transition state of church architecture modern churches display many incongruous combinations of the old and the new in structural forms as well as in decoration. Both speaker and audience desire an easy and uninterrupted view of each other. The amphitheatrical arrangement of

the seats conduces to this, but it will not accommodate itself to Gothic churches, with nave and aisles. We find the architectural details, therefore, modified by the architect to suit his building to the demands of the seating arrangements. The nave is widened, becoming almost the entire body of the church, and containing generally all the seats. The aisles are narrowed to mere passage-ways, and contain no seats. A semblance of Gothic construction is thus retained, in the roof of the nave, the columns and arches bounding it, and in the clearstory above them, but the beauty of proportion between nave and aisle is lost. The seats in the nave are sometimes arranged in segments of concentric circles, producing a curious mingling of the Gothic and amphitheatrical forms. This is exceedingly suggestive of changes of thought and feeling in progress around us. They are felt and find a partial expression in this commingling of forms, but they cannot be so clearly defined as cut stone, and it would perhaps be difficult at present to give to them a clear or satisfactory theological definition."

GOD THE SUPREME SUFFERER.

THE last of a deeply thoughtful series of essays on "The Divine Sacrifice," by Emma Marie Caillard, appears in *The Contemporary Review*, February, from which we extract the following:

"It would seem that the essence of the Divine Sacrifice lies in truth in God's so limiting Himself as to allow of the existence of evil, of that separation from Himself which is darkness and death, and which yet the very imparting of His own life rendered possible. This is not the way in which the Divine Sacrifice is usually regarded. As a rule we confine ourselves to saying that it was made in order to overcome evil; but this statement surely cannot express the truth. To overcome evil is a fulfilment of the divine life, not a limitation or a renouncement. To an All-Holy Being the rendering possible the existence of evil is the sacrifice—how great, how awful it is not for the mind of man to fathom; but the realization of the fact that this is indeed what the sacrifice consists in, opens before us a depth of meaning in the revelation of God through Christ which otherwise is hidden from us; for here to a small extent—so far as our human powers of understanding go—we look into the tremendous mystery of what evil is to God. 'No wonder,' says one of our greatest novelists [George Eliot, in 'Adam Bede'] after drawing a heart-rending picture of human woe and agony; 'no wonder that man needed a suffering God,' and in her opinion it was out of the sense of his need that he evolved the illusory response to it given in the Cross. But we who believe that the response is as real as the need itself, we who bear the name of Christ and put our trust in the supreme revelation which that name implies, have we ever truly realized that God could not reveal Himself as what He was not, that if Christ suffered through evil, that is because and only because God suffers through evil also? 'I and my Father are One.' Again, this is not the aspect of the problem of evil with which we are familiar. It is the suffering to man which we nearly always regard; the more thoughtful among us extending our sympathy to the lower creation, or in some instances perhaps to the whole universe, feeling as we do that its history must be one with our own. But does it ever even cross our minds as we contemplate and share in the pain which encounters us on every side, that the Supreme Sufferer in all this accumulation of suffering is God? To think thus may involve some apparent paradoxes, some great difficulties; but none so great or so overwhelming as those we must face if we violently tear asunder the divine from the human in the nature of Christ—if we bring ourselves to suppose that it was the Man, and not the God-man, who suffered and who suffers now until the full fruition of His victory over evil is attained.

"Such a suggestion may at first seem startling, almost presumptuous; yet if we keep steadfastly in mind the fact to which the Incarnation bears such supreme witness, that there is a true relationship between the human and the divine, we cannot but acknowledge that the Christian Revelation itself leads us to a conclusion which otherwise we could not have ventured to form; we cannot but feel that man's mysterious capacity for suffering, the impossibility of his growth toward perfection without it, must have its root not in himself, not in the being of man, but of God. In contemplating this deep mystery, we must indeed be painfully

conscious of our own limitations, of the inadequacy of human thought to attain to, and human language to express, the divine truth which we imperfectly perceive; yet we dare not say that the connection of God with suffering is derogatory to the idea of the All-Holy and All-Blest, for to this connection He has Himself set His seal."

THE POPE TO SAVE US FROM ANARCHY.

A BLOODY riot occurred at Fourmies, in France, one day in the Spring of 1891. The soldiers, who had been stoned, fired into the crowd. Fifty-four persons fell, fourteen never to rise again. The soldiers were about to fire another volley, when the curé of the parish, l'Abbé Margerine, ran between the muzzles of the guns and the mob, crying "Enough! enough of victims!" The soldiers fired no more, and the mob silently dispersed.

The foregoing is compressed from a dramatic relation of the event by Mr. Charles Robinson, by way of introduction to an article contributed by him to *The American Magazine of Civics*, February, on "The Catholic Church and the Coming Social Struggle," in which he says:

"What that abbé did at Fourmies, the Pope is destined to do in Christendom at large.

"The present writer has no desire to underrate the importance of any of the various religious bodies separated from the Catholic Church which have sprung up since the so-called Reformation, or to belittle the good work done by many of them; but these churches have yet to take the first step that is necessary to enable them to deal effectually with the great problems with which modern society is encompassed. They must unite in order to create a sufficiently strong association. The Catholic Church is the only variety of religion that possesses or indeed claims the attribute of universality, as a perfect society, a visible kingdom extending throughout the world, and which is able, therefore, to take a definite part in respect to a world-wide movement. The Protestant churches are not strong enough to do so because they are divided. The Catholic Church is strong enough to do so because she is united. There are other potent reasons for her superior strength in this direction, but they need not be enumerated here. Suffice it to say that conservative men of all creeds and parties agree that it is only by the cooperation of the Catholic Church that the social revolutionists, of whom the Anarchists simply form the advanced and militant section, can be effectually dealt with. Moreover there seems to be a consensus of opinion that we are once more nearing a revolutionary epoch."

Mr. Robinson then quotes a paragraph from some prophetic words of Goldwin Smith in *The Forum*, to the effect that "there is a general feeling abroad that the stream [of social revolution] is drawing near a cataract now," and from Professor von Holst, who proclaims that we are fast drifting into a more appalling crisis even than the Civil War; that was only a political conflict, while now nothing less than the preservation of society is at issue. Mr. Robinson thinks that the outlook in this country is not, however, so threatening as it is in Europe, "although there are prophets who see in the disorders that divide us the precursors of speedy ruin." He holds it "significant to note that, one after another, the foremost statesmen of Europe are seeking shelter from the approaching storm by gathering under the canopy that surmounts the Chair of Peter." Preeminent among the great political leaders who have lately "capitulated," Prime Minister Crispi is mentioned,—Crispi, "the old conspirator, the unsparing persecutor of the Pope and of Catholicism." Castelar, "who has thrown himself into the arms of the Catholic Church, which he formerly assailed so savagely," is next pointed to; and the Iron Chancellor's selection of the Holy Father as arbitrator in the dispute between Germany and Spain as to the ownership of the Caroline Islands, is recalled as a momentous event. In conclusion, Mr. Robinson writes:

"Straws show which way the wind blows, and recent events all seem to indicate that the papacy is once more destined to become the power which it was of old. Crushed and humiliated as was

the Holy See at the end of the reign of Pius IX., Leo XIII. has restored to the popedom, with the respect of governments and people, that prestige and influence which were her attributes during the heroic times of her history. In a reign of less than two decades, Leo XIII. has secured to his successors a sway never dreamed of by his predecessor. As a matter of fact, the present pontiff is pedestated upon a pinnacle far beyond the scope and power conceded either to Leo X. or Gregory the Great. Rarely indeed has the tiara shone with so brilliant and so pure a light or shed its rays so brightly or so far. The anti-Christian sectaries of Italy, to whom the overthrow of the Pope's temporal power is due, fondly hoped thereby, in the words of one of their leaders, 'to decapitate the papacy in Rome.' The event, however, has completely falsified their aspirations. This loss did not bring even a wrinkle upon the fair brow of the Church. The Roman question once seemed to constitute an impassable barrier between the Church and modern democracy. The enemies of the Church have themselves broken down the barrier. The popedom has lost the material possession of Rome, but, on the other hand, she has splendidly enlarged the sphere of her social action and the dominions of her moral conquests. . . .

"This tacit acknowledgment of the religious primacy of the successor of St. Peter is one of the clearest signs of the times. It is a significant recognition of the fact that the Catholic Church holds the solution of the terrible problem which lies on the threshold of the Twentieth Century, and that it belongs to the Pope alone to pronounce our social *pax vobiscum*."

WHAT SHALL THE RESURRECTED BODY BE?

THE imagination could not be more severely tested than by demand for a satisfactory universal answer to the above question. *The Spectator*, London, has recently published a large number of communications on this subject, and that journal expresses surprise that so many of its correspondents believe that the body which is to clothe the soul after death is identically the same as that which clothes the soul in this world, and not a spiritual body. In closing an argument on this theme, *The Spectator* says:

"The simple truth is that we are not in a position to say what is body and what is soul, or what is the distinction between them. No man feels that he has lost any of his personality when he loses even a hand or an eye, to say nothing of a foot or a lock of hair, yet he has doubtless lost something which was very intimately connected with his bodily life, and which more or less affects the impression which he makes on others. We cannot say with confidence whether there may not be something essentially material in a finite soul, nor whether there may not be something essentially spiritual in a human body. The only distinction we know with any certainty between the two is that the soul is *more* essential to the personality, and the body less so; but we cannot deny that there is much of the soul in the habits of the body, nor that there is a good deal of the body in the affections and emotions of the soul. What St. Paul seems to teach, and what it seems reasonable to believe, is that the whole nature of the change which we call death, is in the direction of making the dispositions of the soul and will relatively more important to the whole personality, —whether their dispositions be good or evil,—that death involves a change in the direction of giving new life to those dispositions which we have ourselves, by our own habits and actions, fostered and formed within us; and that when God 'giveth us a body as it pleaseth him,' that new body will be more under the control of the soul,—whether good or evil,—and more perfectly expressive of its inward dispositions than the body which we leave behind us here. But that the constituent particles of the body which we leave behind us here will be reassembled in the body of the resurrection, seems to be inconceivable, in the face of what we know both of what we call physical law and of what we mean by moral personality. If there is and can be no physical or atomic identity between the body of the child and the body of the aged man, there is no conceivable reason why there should be any such identity between the body of the aged man and the body of the immortal. The identity lies hidden somewhere in the law and principle of growth, not in the material identity of the atoms of which we are at each successive moment made up. As the iden-

tity of the book does not depend on the identity of the paper or the binding, so the identity of the body does not in any sense depend on the chemical elements which constitute it, but only on the general drift of that expression and those powers which it conveys and commands."

A RELIGIOUS REVIVAL IN ITALY.

MANY pious Catholics hope that the Pope will, at no very distant date, become once more the temporal ruler of Rome as well as the spiritual Head of the Church. Mr. Richard Davey, a Catholic, writes to *The Catholic Union Gazette*, London, that this hope is somewhat premature; that, instead, there is a very decided movement in Italy to restore religion to its former place in home and State. Mr. Davey says:

"I have lately noticed in various directions an expression of opinion that there has recently been formed in Italy a new party devoted to the interests of the Holy See, and bent on assisting the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope. . . . All my own observations and inquiry lead me to conclude that the Italian Party which advocates the restoration of the Pope's civil principedom is less strong now than it was twenty years ago; but on the other hand, unquestionably, there has lately been a great reaction in Italy. This reaction, however, is of a purely religious character, although, to be sure, it is the result of political mismanagement and of the growing impression that irreligion is at the bottom of all evils Italy is experiencing. The tendencies of the age, the secularization of education, and the skeptical tone of the Press have produced their terrible marks, and have prematurely aged what ought to have been the rejuvenated brow of this beautiful country. They have also affected the minds of the rising and risen generation, and hitherto for a man to be religious was to court unpleasant remark, and to be counted either a hypocrite or a fool. Still, fear, if not conviction, have driven many into the arms of the Church of their fathers, and, undoubtedly, religion is now more popular in Italy than it has been in thirty years. People begin to admit the advantages of religious education, and to regret the banishment of religion from public life.

" . . . The panic created by the vagaries of the Socialists and Anarchists among the lower orders, and by frequently recurring scandals in the political world, have been traced to a common origin—the weakening of religious sentiment among the masses and classes. For something like thirty years religion in Italy has been strictly confined within the walls of the churches, and has been held up by the Press to ridicule, and with precisely the same results as in France. The lower orders have become more or less unmanageable, and the middle classes more or less corrupt, while the upper is wholly given up to material pleasure: sum total, general demoralization."

The writer here launches forth in violent denunciation of the system of the present Premier of Italy, Signor Crispi, who with the help of his widely-read organ, the *Riforma*, Rome, did his best to crush religious sentiment in Italy. He then says:

"What had been foreseen by every thinking person of the least intelligence occurred. Bombthrowing became more and more frequent, and society began to see that the fatal encouragement granted to these rascals by the Prime Minister was bearing sinister fruit. Presently the general disorder was augmented by the exposure of a series of scandals in high places, which distinctly proved that with the loss of religious principles all sentiment of honor was extinguished, even in those whose pretensions to uncommon and superlative virtue had obtained them the positions which they disgraced. The eyes of the majority of Italians began to open to the danger which menaced their country, and they saw that precisely the same results which had brought France where she is would rapidly ruin that Italy whose unity had cost them so much blood and so many sacrifices. . . . Italy on the brink of ruin endeavors to save herself by impressing upon her Government and Press that religion is absolutely necessary if Anarchy is to be avoided. Hence, within the past few months, a strong reactionary movement has set in."

The writer here mentions as remarkable proofs of this revival of religion that Signor Crispi has spoken of the Almighty with

respect, and that he married his daughter to a strictly Catholic nobleman. "Signor Crispi *se fait vieux*, and we all know what happens when the devil is getting gray!" King Humbert has been seen to kneel during religious services and the soldiers are encouraged to go to mass. Much of all this, thinks Mr. Davey, is due to the fact that the priests of to-day are much superior to their predecessors. They embrace religious life as a vocation rather than a profession, and have learned that a sermon should be practical, and not a mere panegyric. Thus, religion has been received with favor, if not with fervor. But it is essentially the Catholic religion.

"The Italians have long since shown the Protestant world that they will accept no other Church but the Church which they have known since the days of Peter. And Protestant zeal has, accordingly, much diminished. In Genoa two Protestant Italian churches were closed last year for lack of congregations. The Religious Orders have been permitted to reestablish themselves, and not a few old and historic convents have been bought back by those who built them. At the same time, we must make no mistake, the Freemasons and Jews are still at work; they own two thirds of the papers published in Italy, and they will not fail to seize the first opportunity that occurs to prove that the 'dog was but sleeping.' . . . Leo XIII. watches the movement with intense interest, and no one knows, I am sure, better than His Holiness, how unwise it would be for the movement to assume at present even the semblance of a political character. It must become stronger, and, above all, more general, before it meddles with a question so intricate as that of the Civil Princedom of the Pope—one so closely allied with the problem of Italian national existence."

THE DEVIL FROM A THEOSOPHICAL POINT OF VIEW.

THE *Buddhist*, Colombo, has an essay on the "Seven Principles in Man," which contains a good deal of information with regard to Buddhist ideas of the composition of our bodies and souls. The first principle, says the writer, is the physical body, with which we have done forever when we die. The second principle is the astral or ethereal body, which is the exact shape of the physical, and which conveys vitality, sensation, and volitions from or to the brain. This astral body also dies, though more slowly, and it may sometimes be seen hovering over the grave like a violet light or vapor. The writer, however, assures us that it is perfectly harmless and we have nothing to fear from it. The third principle, that of life, we have in common with every atom. The fourth principle is one against which the writer wishes to warn us; it is the embodiment of evil, and we must endeavor to neutralize its influence:

"The fourth principle is a very important one, and usually plays a most important part in our lives. It may be called the desire principle, as it is the seat of the desires of the flesh. . . . This principle is the 'Devil' within us, and must be conquered, sooner or later, by every one. It is the principle of envy, hatred, and malice, and of all uncharitableness. When we die it leaves the body and wanders in the air, and—the stronger one's earthly appetites the longer it will survive—it gradually loses its vitality, and, in course of time, which may be a hundred or more years, it dissolves or fades away. Now it is this evil principle which appears chiefly to mediums and spiritualists. It can assume any form; it can draw information from the brains of others, and give it out as its own, but it has not thoughts of its own. It takes from the brains of other living persons all the knowledge or information which it gives to the medium, from whose body it draws the necessary vitality to enable it to manifest or communicate. Some it incites to commit crimes; in others it stirs up carnal appetites; it sucks vitality from the system like a leech, and deranges both mind and body. Jack the Ripper, Deeming, and other noted criminals were led on by these dangerous spooks to commit their fearful crimes. Of course they are not all as vicious, but as this principle does not partake of spiritual essence, it cannot teach spiritual knowledge, except what it may gather

from the brain of persons spiritually inclined. Have nothing to do with these spooks, but let your aim be higher and spiritual. These four principles form what is termed the lower quaternary in man."

Next on the list comes man's immortal soul:

"The fifth principle is the mind, the real immortal man himself, who always was, is, and will be, otherwise he could not be immortal. At death this principle leaves the body in an unconscious state to wake up in what we call heaven, a condition of rest; surrounded by all it loved and longed for. And there it lives a life of great blessedness until the hour strikes, and it is drawn again by its desire of life to a new body, or, in other words, it is re-incarnated in a fresh personality."

The sixth is described as the principle of good, as opposed to the devil in the fourth. Man's soul must choose which it will follow. The seventh principle corresponds to the Universal Spirit of God, with which we must endeavor to saturate ourselves. These last three are termed the upper triad of man.

The Bible in the Chinese Court.—In times of tribulation we are more inclined to seek the soothing influences of religion than when prosperity enables us to divert ourselves with the vanities of this world. This observation, which is not new, may perhaps account for the fact that the Bible has become fashionable literature at the Chinese Court, as the *Nieuws van den Dag*, Amsterdam, tells us. The Empress-Dowager, it appears, had received a copy of the Bible from the Christians of China, on her sixtieth birthday. The effect is described as follows:

"The Empress-widow at once began reading in the copy of the Bible which had been presented to her. The Emperor, thereupon, also asked to be given this book of the 'Cult of Jesus'; but as the Empress-dowager did not care to part with her Bible, she sent a messenger to the depot of the American Bible Society, to purchase another copy of the Old and New Testament for the Emperor. The messenger was given the books, but came to exchange them some time after, as the Emperor had discovered that they were badly printed. His Majesty also expressed his wish for a copy with larger type. The messenger received the Catechism and a copy of the Book of Proverbs as a present, and promised to let the other officials of the palace read in them. Since the Emperor, the Empress-dowager, and other members of the Imperial family have begun to read the Scriptures, the courtiers, as a matter of course, follow suit. May they, if they do not understand what they are reading, find a Philip who can teach them worthily."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

A LONDON clergyman visiting this city believes that Mayor Strong's verbal permission to the Salvation Army people to hold open-air meetings whenever they desire and wherever they please is going to work mischief. "We tried it in London and in some of the larger cities in the English midlands," he said, "but after a time it was found necessary to make the Army conform to the usual municipal rules for open-air gatherings. These people are so enthusiastic in their work that they give little consideration to the rights of others. They seem to select places where crowds gather for amusement, and their interference often results in a disturbance that it requires the police to settle. At least that was the result in England, and I do not see why it should be different in New York."—*The Times*, New York.

JOSEPH COOK begins the twentieth year of the Monday Lectureship with unabated vigor. There have been those who, judging by other enterprises of this kind, have more than once prophesied the decline of the Lectureship, but Mr. Cook has always confounded the prophets. It has been a power for righteousness and reform which we should be sorry to have lost, and Boston evidently intends it shall not be lost.—*The Advance*, Chicago.

THE January number of *The Westminster Review* makes comment upon the word "Romish" and exclaims: "Why will Protestant divines insist on using that silly word 'Romish'? It is neither English nor polite; it is merely a specimen of ecclesiastical slang, and why should not theologians, as well as ordinary men, write good English?"

THE Revised Bible is increasing its sales again. About one tenth of the entire demand is for this Westminster Bible. If we had an American revision, with less stilted style, and more elimination of outgrown words, it would make a very valuable revision.—*The North and West*.

ONE great trouble in the church is that so many put all the responsibility for its success on the pastor and a few leaders. Every one ought to feel his own responsibility for the work in his own congregation.—*The Midland*.

JUDGING by some folks' looks and talk you would conclude that they were baptized in ice-water on a cloudy day.—*The Arkansas Baptist*.

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

RHODESIA AND HER NEIGHBORS.

WHENEVER the "gilded youth" of our day are taken to task for their inaction and want of chivalrous enterprise, they are wont to reply that there is no longer a chance for young men to distinguish themselves, because there are no more unknown continents to be discovered or new empires to be founded. That the latter part of this defense is without foundation is amply proved by the history of Rhodesia, the youngest of England's colonies. In 1889 a Royal Charter was granted to a group of financiers and statesmen, calling themselves the British South African Company, for the extension of British territory in South Africa. Only five years have passed, yet this Company finds itself already master of a territory larger than the Cape Colony. Dr. Jameson, the Administrator of this territory, recently delivered an address at a meeting over which the Prince of Wales presided, and described the country with much pride. Dr. Jameson says the country has a healthy climate where white children can be reared in vigor, and which would prove to be a permanent home for the overflowing population of the mother-country. Mr. Cecil Rhodes, to whose exertion the conquest of the country is mainly due, and after whom it is named, thinks that its conquest insures British rule in South Africa, for the Boers must submit, and the Germans have no right there. Many English papers proudly support the Premier of the Cape Colony in his views, and hope that the Transvaal will be once more brought under British rule. *The Times*, London, says:

"Dr. Jameson, not content with sketching the past, ventured to foretell the future of the land which promises a home to unborn generations of Englishmen. Commercial federation is, he declares, inevitable in the near future. . . . Beyond lies the more delicate question of political union beneath one flag. With the statesmanship which has marked Mr. Rhodes's policy from the beginning, he is determined to leave the solution to time. He is in no hurry, and the very devotion, as Dr. Jameson said, which he and his school feel for the Union Jack, enables them to sympathize and allow for the national feelings of others. Be the ultimate result in this respect what it will, our African statesmen have taught us a great lesson. They have reminded us what Imperial spirit is and what it can achieve."

The Pall Mall Gazette, London, thinks there is not much difficulty to the absorption of the Transvaal this time: "President Kruger may fight against fate," says the paper, "but it will come, and come probably within his lifetime. The wiser plan, then, is to make terms while the Sun is shining." *The St. James's Gazette*, London, thinks there may be a "hair in the soup":

"Dr. Jameson's estimate of the future may be tinged by a very natural partiality. Rhodesia may not be such a paradise on Earth as he believes. We think we have heard equally enthusiastic descriptions of new countries which have turned out, on further acquaintance, to be less than heavenly. The Boers, to judge by President Kruger's eloquence at the Kaiser-Kommers, may endeavor to prove harder of digestion than Dr. Jameson thinks they will be. The Germans, to judge by their growlings round Mr. Rhodes's remarks, are capable of putting spokes in our wheel, if only they can. But the country is habitable, which is a great thing."

There is some reason for this pessimism on the part of the last-mentioned paper. President Paul Kruger of the South African Republic made the birthday of Emperor William II. the occasion of a counter-demonstration to the London meetings in honor of Cecil Rhodes.

"The Transvaal, said Oom [Uncle] Paul Kruger, may be compared with a little child moving among the Powers. The great nations can threaten it, it must therefore seek the assistance of one of their number. Why not England? Because, unfortunately, the Government of the Transvaal has been unable to

bring about an understanding between the British immigrants and the citizens of the Transvaal. This is chiefly due to the behavior of the English, who refuse to assist in the defense of the country. The time has arrived for the closest friendly relations between the Transvaal and Germany. It is nevertheless only just to say that the British Government gives us no cause for complaint."

The Boers are certainly not inclined to look upon British rule with greater favor than during their War of Independence in 1880-1881. Their papers, on the contrary, express a hope that the Dutch element is more united than ever.

The *Volkstem*, Pretoria, points out that advantageous tariff regulations have done much to cement the friendship between the Orange Free-State and the South African Republic. The paper then continues:

"Stronger than ever is the conviction that South Africa's free republics will stand shoulder to shoulder in the days of adversity. Our relations with the Cape Colony are strained and will remain so while the Capetown rulers demand what we cannot grant them. But the day will come when the statesmen who reside in the shadow of Table Mountain will knock at our door, hat in hand. With England we stand as we have done for years: the treatment and ultimate settlement of the Zwazieland Question has caused bitter disappointment; the English remain the enemies of the South African Republic. Germany has found it necessary to take a firm stand against British intrigues during the Delagoa Bay troubles. This gives us the hope that the position of the South African Republic will be much stronger in future."

Germany is dissatisfied because the British Government refused to part with the harbor at Walfisch Bay when the Germans annexed Damaraland. This was, at the time, the only available port. The Emperor has treated the Minister of the South African Republic, Mr. Beelaerts von Blokland, with marked favors, and the toast of President Kruger was received with applause in Germany. A semi-official organ, the *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, says:

"The Transvaal Government knows now what it has to expect, and can act accordingly. It is, however, very unlikely that the Transvaal has any wish to be swallowed by England. Former occasions have proved the contrary, and the English can hardly have forgotten the battle of Lang-Nek! . . . Germany does not want Walfisch Bay, as the mouth of the Swakob River proves to be a good harbor. All steamers have been able to land their cargoes there; and an engineer will shortly be sent there to draw the plans for a harbor that can be entered at any time."

THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY.

THE German Emperor, who celebrated the thirty-sixth anniversary of his birth on January 27, "with the radiant happiness of a schoolboy," as an English contemporary expressed it, remembered also that a quarter of a century had passed since "Germany" became a political Power as well as an abstract idea. From July 15 next to May 10 next year, certain cannon and standards will be decorated with oak-leaves to remind the troops of their past victories. A few papers outside of Germany demand that, contrary to the custom of other nations, the Germans should cease to celebrate their victories, for fear of offending the vanquished, but the majority acknowledge that France would hardly have failed to celebrate the anniversary had she been victorious. The German papers each present their "best wishes" to the Emperor, which differ widely according to the political opinion of the editors. The *Correspondenz*, Berlin, a Conservative Ministerial organ, says:

"There is, nowadays, a widespread conviction that we are living in critical times. Unceasing efforts are made to foster hatred and discontent, and to undermine the nation's sense of religion, morality, and patriotism. The people feel that it is necessary to present a decided front to such endeavors, but selfish interests obstruct this. Only by a firm adherence to monarchical

authority can that moral power be obtained without which a peaceful solution of our social problems is impossible. . . . More honest, loyal, and sincere intentions than those manifested by our Emperor cannot be displayed by any Sovereign."

The Radicals have also the *Umsturz* Bill in their mind, and they complain that the Government does not keep the people sufficiently informed of its intentions with regard to the future. The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, takes hold of the occasion to defend the freedom of the Press. The paper says:

"Nowadays, when self-seeking aspirants press toward the steps of the throne, and unscrupulous sycophants brand every free expression of opinion as an insult to the Monarch, no better wish can be uttered on His Majesty's birthday than that he may see an enemy in every flatterer and may demand to know the truth, even if it is unpleasant. William II. has successfully striven to maintain peace, and many a good suggestion has come from his warm and impulsive heart; but who will deny that of late a painful feeling of uncertainty has come over the German people as if every moment might bring surprises in its train? It is the duty of every sincere friend of the Monarch to keep him informed as to the state of public opinion."

THE LOSS OF THE LINER "ELBE."

THE terrible shipping disaster which has brought desolation and ruin to so many homes in the United States, Germany, and the Dual Monarchy—the majority of the steerage passengers were Hungarians—must ever be remembered as one of the most dramatic on record. It seems that there was hardly any panic; the women and children obeyed the orders of the captain, and the crew were busily engaged in lowering the boats, but the tackles were frozen, and when only two boats had touched the water the vessel suddenly heeled over and disappeared. Unfortunately, the disaster is used by many European papers to foster national hatred. The English show their jealousy of the phenomenal advance of German shipping by denouncing the officers and crew of the lost steamer; the Continental papers vent their spite against England by fulminant articles against English sailors in general, and particularly the captain of the *Crathie*, the 'tramp' steamer which rammed the *Elbe*. Until the official investigation is concluded, it is impossible to say who was to blame for the collision. Nor is the charge of inhumanity fully established against the captain of the *Crathie*. The injuries received by his own vessel were of such grave nature as to engage his immediate, undivided attention, and when he turned to the vessel which had been run into, the *Elbe* had gone down. This is lost sight of by *The Weekly Times*, Manchester, when it says:

"If the *Crathie* had stood by in the regular and proper manner, it is probable that a great many of those who have died would now be alive. Difficulty in lowering the boats is a common feature of these disasters, in spite of all the attention that has been paid to the subject of boat fittings, although in this instance it may have been due to the severe state of the weather and the shocking disorder which seems to have prevailed. It can hardly be attributed to defective fittings, for the North German Lloyd's ships are recognized as perfect in all their appointments."

The Shipping Telegraph, Liverpool, thinks the crew did everything that could be done under the circumstances. The accounts given by the passengers under such circumstances are always unreliable, which is proved again in the case of Hoffman and Vevera, whose descriptions of the catastrophe prove to be imaginary and untrue.

The Journal of Commerce, Liverpool, another paper devoted to maritime interests, censures the papers not conversant with ships and shipping for attacking the reputation of the Lloyd's captains upon no better grounds than early rumors, and says:

"Passengers' stories must always be received with even more than the proverbial grain of salt, and the stories going the round of the Press with respect to the behavior of the crew on board the

Elbe in that terrible moment, when 'shrieked the timid and stood still the brave,' do not seem worthy of credence. Her master went down with his ship and his men; and this fact indicates the exceptional risk to which a shipmaster, mindful of his reputation, is exposed on such awful occasions. There is always 'sorrow on the sea,' and the hearts of every one will go out to the master of the *Elbe* and his crew, who stood by him to the last."

The German papers are very bitter against the English Press for using the disaster as an advertisement for English steamship lines. The *Kreuz-Zeitung*, Berlin, also attacks the captain of the *Crathie*, saying:

"Thus much is certain: According to international law the *Crathie* should have passed under the stern of the *Elbe*, which she failed to do. The disaster is another proof of the brutality of the English, who have no respect for the rights of other nations."

But Herr v. Hammerstein, the editor, knows nothing of maritime affairs. The French Press, curiously enough, is equally bitter in its denunciation of the English. The *Journal de Paris*, Paris, says: "It is time to put an end to English arrogance, and to show them that their brutal want of considerations for others will not be tolerated;" and the *Patrie*, Paris, declares that "the English must be made to conform to the customs of civilized nations." The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, acknowledges that the officers of the Lloyd's have a well-merited reputation for caution in the handling of their ships, but the paper is, nevertheless, little inclined to condemn the English shipmaster. The story as gathered by the Dutch reporter is as follows:

"When the captain of the *Crathie* hurried on deck, he found his men already busy lowering the boats, while the large mail-boat was disappearing in the direction of the British coast. The *Crathie* hove to until daybreak, and her captain then found that the collision bulkhead remained intact. He then returned to Rotterdam. Of the vessel which had been struck, nothing was to be seen. The mate declares that no tumult was heard on board of the big liner, and as she sent up blue and red rockets, it was thought that she did not require assistance."

Subscriptions are taken up everywhere for the families whose breadwinners were drowned. The widow of one of the victims contributed 100,000 marks (\$25,000) to this fund, being the whole of an insurance policy on her husband's life.

CHINA'S IMPOTENCE AND CHINESE "FACE."

A FEW years ago China was thought to be invincible. Journalists indulged in gruesome fancies of a new Mongolian invasion of Europe, and some, like the author of the "Battle of Dorking," believed in the possibility of such a complete victory of the Celestials that every European country but England would be devastated. Japan's victories have brought about a complete overthrow of these theories, and since the fall of Wei-hai-Wei there is plenty of evidence that everybody knew right from the beginning how weak China was. M. Gabriel Bonvalot, the companion of Prince Henri d'Orleans in his travels in the East, writes in the *Figaro*, Paris:

"As far as I can judge from what I have seen, experienced, and read, the yellow race is no more a danger to the rest of the world than the countless herrings which inhabit the seas are dangerous to the larger fish, the sharks, for instance. Nature has given to the European variety of humankind a superiority of sinews and brains which ensures European predominance in all corners of the globe. Besides, the Chinese are not nearly as numerous as is generally supposed. The celebrated German traveler Richthofen thinks the number only 120,000,000; it is quite certain that the usual number given—400,000,000—is far too high. Half of this will be nearer the mark. The European traveler is misled by the multitudes of people to be seen in the open air in China. But that is nearly the whole of the population, and it gives one an idea that the country is very thickly populated. Estimates formed in this way are as misleading as if one were to guess the

population of Paris on a holiday, when there are four times as many people in the streets as on ordinary occasions when the majority of the people are at work within doors. Nor do the Chinese form a compact unity like the French and Germans. The Chinese are not even as closely related as the gathering of nations in Europe. The Chinese population is composed of very different races, with different social aims, different histories; without centralization and military organization."

The special correspondent of the *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, explains that inexperienced Europeans are easily misled by appearances in China. Everything is done for appearance's sake in the Celestial Empire. That Detring, a German, should have been sent as an envoy to Japan, is only another proof of this. The correspondent writes:

"People who do not know China may think it strange that the Chinese, who hate foreigners, should send a *Wei Kwo Yun* [foreigner] on a diplomatic mission. The Chinese care much for what is called in pigeon-English 'face.' One can hardly translate this. It isn't honor, for nobody ever accused a Chinaman of having a sense of honor. 'Appearance' will best express it. . . . If Detring had been successful, Chinese history would have related that China was about to crush Japan when peace was concluded through a foreigner. China would not have lost 'face.' The same thing happened in 1861, when the British and French troops evacuated Peking at the conclusion of peace. 'See that?' said the Chinese, 'they had to go away!' You will remember that, recently, Chinese soldiers insulted the British flag on board the steamer *Chunking*. Well, last week the forts at Taku saluted the *Chunking* with twenty-one shots. But the Chinese declared that the forts fired at the English boat for 'Look see' [make believe]; the Englishman got frightened and made 'chin-chin' with his flag. So Chinese 'face' was saved again. Everything is for appearance only. The guns upon the ramparts of many cities are of wood, painted black for the sake of 'Look see,' and the walls themselves, heavy and strong in appearance, are often only earthworks covered by a thin layer of stone. I have seen them build a railroad embankment of snow, covered with earth for the sake of appearance, and even the thick planks which the Chinese use for their coffins are often hollow. Whatever the outcome of the war, when peace is concluded, it will be said that Japan asked for peace; 'face' will be saved, and that is the main thing to a Chinaman."

A RUSSIAN DIPLOMAT.

THE European statesmen who acquired fame during the second half of our century are past their prime, and the death of Russia's Minister of Foreign Affairs must be a significant *memento mori* to more than one of those who only a few years ago influenced the destinies of the most powerful nations. Few will receive more kindly obituaries than the late M. de Giers.

Nicolas Carlovitch de Giers was born in 1820. He came of a Swedish family which had settled in Finland. M. de Giers entered upon his diplomatic career at a very early age, being employed in the Foreign Ministry when only eighteen. He served subsequently as Ambassador and Diplomatic Agent in Egypt, the Danube States, Persia, Switzerland, and Sweden. He became Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1882, and his appointment was received as a proof of Alexander III.'s pacific intentions. He was a very modest man, although he wielded considerable influence. "I am nothing and nobody," he was wont to say; "I am simply the pen and mouthpiece of my Imperial master." When the present Czar came to power, M. de Giers asked permission to retire. He felt that he was getting old, and complained that his legs would hardly carry him. But the young ruler refused to part with so trustworthy a servant. "It is not your legs I need," said the Czar, "but the head upon your shoulders." His death is deeply lamented as a loss to the cause of peace. The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, Berlin, says:

"If Alexander III. is praised for his share in maintaining the peace of Europe, a like tribute should be paid to M. de Giers,

who has always exerted himself in this direction. In view of Germany's loyal endeavors and her appreciation of peaceful aims, especially with regard to Russia, the death of M. de Giers will be sincerely deplored and his memory will ever be held in honor."

The *Wiener Tageblatt*, Vienna, commenting upon the relations between France and Russia, says:

"It is generally known that M. de Giers did not at all approve of a republican form of Government. Nevertheless, as a faithful servant of his sovereign, he submitted to the sacrifice of not opposing the Franco-Russian *entente*. He was for a considerable time exposed to the enmity of the hot-headed portion of the Russian Press, as well as of the Cossack republican janissaries on the banks of the Seine."

The *Times*, London, says:

"A Swede by blood and a Protestant by religion, M. de Giers was not infrequently taunted at critical moments with a lack of the sensitive patriotism which is believed to be the exclusive product of Slav descent and Eastern Orthodoxy. He never attained, like his predecessor [Prince Gortschakoff], to the Chancellorship of the Empire—a dignity likely to be conferred only upon men of pure Russian descent. Like M. de Witke, the present Minister of Finance, he worked his way up. . . . He leaves the external relations of Russia in a very satisfactory condition, neither irritated by the useless indulgence of political rancor, nor embarrassed by the too precipitate acceptance of vociferous, though perhaps not wholly disinterested overtures."

The *Nieuws van den Dag*, Amsterdam, points out that the late statesman had held the tiller of the Ship of State under three sovereigns, and says:

"With a firm hand, past dangerous rocks, he managed to hold the course of peace. His death will not result in a change of this course. He had been ailing for a long time, and the state of his health gave an opportunity to pick out his successor."

Direct Legislation by the People.—When the Swiss Chamber of Representatives passed an act which ordains that all questions of moment must be submitted to the people direct (Referendum), and that 50,000 signatures could compel the Chambers to discuss any legislative proposal which that number of citizens might submit (Initiative), many people believed that a period of hasty legislation had begun in the model republic. These fears have not been realized. Even Conservative papers begin to show pleasure in these novelties, as the following article from the *Journal de Genève*, Geneva, will show:

"The Initiative has not yet done harm, rather the opposite, but it is not possible to pass judgment upon it. The people must become practised in it, and practise always goes accompanied by blunders. It is very probable that the Initiative, instead of being a dangerous innovation, will lead to reforms which the Chambers would never be disposed to grant without it, and thus it may become a very useful means for the advance of civilization. The Initiative guarantees that minorities which are not represented in the Chambers—or represented insufficiently if their real strength is taken into consideration—can make themselves heard. Such minorities are now given the right to pass by the Representatives and appeal directly to the nation. In such a case even a negative result is valuable. As long as the people have not directly expressed their opinion, people like the Socialists, for instance, can claim that the majority, or at least a very respectable minority, are with them. The Initiative causes the people to give an opinion, and the defeated party will not come again in a hurry. The Initiative does not cause excitement, but rather allays it. In a democracy, the people must be led to express their opinion. No doubt the Initiative may sometimes increase the labors of the Representatives. But it will also force these gentlemen to keep in touch with the masses, to study their wants, to give them explanations. If they do this, they may remain the pilots of the nation. An exchange of ideas between electors and elected will benefit both, will destroy the influence of irresponsible committees, and cause greater and better impulses than the agreements between parliamentary cliques."

EDUCATION OF MOHAMMEDAN WOMEN.

MOHAMMEDAN young men in India are beginning to revolt seriously against the system of education, or rather want of education, applied to the gentler sex among the followers of the Prophet. Many of these young men have received careful education in Europe, and are shocked at the difference between the European and Asiatic female mind. According to *The Friend of India* (formerly *The Statesman*), Calcutta, meetings are held to discuss the best means for the reform of the grievance. A writer in this paper says:

"Can any position imaginable be worse than that of a young native gentleman, after completing a college course in Europe where he has become accustomed to associating with refined and educated women, returning to his Indian home to find the women of his household ignorant and uncultured creatures? Suppose these to stand either in the relation of mother, sisters, or wife, the revulsion must be great, and it is little to be wondered at that native gentlemen sometimes select in preference English wives, and in so doing mar whatever chances they may have had of happiness in life; for unions of this nature, for obvious reasons, seldom lead to domestic bliss.

"One of the leading Mohammedan citizens of Bombay, the Hon. Budrudeen Tyabjee, has long taken the lead in the question of female education. He has bestowed on all his daughters an education that fits them to take their place among their English sisters in the higher circles of European society in Bombay. One of the members of his household, the wife of Mr. Abar Tyabjee, Judge of the Baroda High Court, can boast of being the first Mohammedan woman to pay a visit to the House of Commons. It would be well if all Mohammedan gentlemen were to follow Mr. Tyabjee's enlightened example and educate their daughters to keep pace with the educated young men of the rising generation, fourteen out of fifteen of whom, according to the startling disclosure recently made in the Indian Census Report on Female Education, are now doomed to take as partners women utterly illiterate, and with whom they can have no community of thought or feeling."

The writer asserts that the position of Mohammedan wives in India is little inferior to that of the European wife. The men treat them with a courtesy and consideration with which they are little credited, and domestic life, apart from the enforced seclusion, is nearer to English domestic life among the Mohammedans than among other Indian people. That the followers of Islam should, in these enlightened times, assign a low place to their women and keep them shut up, he regards as a heritage from the lawless times of the Mogul invaders, when the safety of the sex could not be otherwise assured than by seclusion, which naturally led to intellectual decadence. He reminds the reader that other Mohammedan peoples allowed their women much more freedom:

"The Moors accorded their women a freedom and liberty of intercourse in advance even of that permitted by most of the European nations of their period. In Cordova the women attended the mosques, practised medicine, and exercised considerable influence in politics with the utmost liberty and freedom. Moorish women are represented in the old Spanish ballads and romances as holding an unreserved intercourse. The Moorish beauty appeared as an undisguised spectator at the public festivals, while her knight, bearing an embroidered mantilla or scarf, or some other token of her favor, contended openly in her presence for the prize of valor. *Femmes savants* were in the habit of conferring freely with men of letters, and assisting in person at the academical séances. Among the Bedouin Arabs, too, the women enjoy great freedom to this day. They ride on horseback, and take an active part in the trading transactions of the tribe. . . . That the Mohammedan women of India were capable of as great attainments as their Moorish sisters of the corresponding century we may well believe. The Empress Razia proved herself so firm and energetic in every crisis of those troubled times, that she bears the masculine title of Sultan Razia in history. . . . Among Hindu women we have instances of the highest attainments. Calcutta can boast of several that have taken high degrees in medicine and science."

A Sharp Comment.—American readers are not unacquainted with some of the sins of which the French Press is accused. The French journalist, we are told, is frivolous and immoral, and willing to sell his services. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, ignores these faults, but it has a much more grave accusation. Our Dutch contemporary accuses the journalists in the neighboring republic of want of patriotism. In quoting the *Handelsblad* we may add that its own moral standard is at least equal to that of the journals which its editor mentions by name:

"We have more than once," says the *Handelsblad*, "drawn attention to the grave state of affairs in France. The most dangerous Anarchists there are not the crazy fanatics and criminals who pass by that name, but rather that disorderly mob in the French Chamber and the rabble of journalists void of self-respect and without ideals, who make it impossible for any Government of France to administrate the affairs of the country. Radicals, Socialists, and Conservatives vie with each other in the sowing of hatred. No one trusts the Press. . . . There is not one paper that could be named in the same breath with *The Times*, *Standard*, or *Daily News* in England, or the *Kölnische Zeitung* in Germany. . . . We know Frenchmen who, in order to keep themselves informed of affairs of their own country, subscribe to *The Times* or *Standard*. On the same day on which *The Times* informed its readers of the impending crisis in France, the *Temps* did not contain a single word on the gravity of the situation! But here was a long article in the French paper on Lord Rosebery and *le socialisme qui frappe à la porte de l'ancienne législative de l'Angleterre*. Some comment on the Radicalism and Socialism which is not only knocking, but hammering at the door of the French Chamber would have been more appropriate."

FOREIGN NOTES.

It has been asserted that the American editor "takes the cake" in the matter of vituperation. After the following ebullition of a Dublin contemporary the palm must be awarded to old Europe. That paper said: "The ugliest Irishman whom the Almighty ever afflicted with an exceptionally ill-favored face, would look fair as an angel when contrasted with the swinish, tun-bellied, heavy-joweled bipeds whom one encounters in English towns—their bestial, carnal nature impressing itself upon every feature, and with all the traces of vice and degradation stamped upon them." An English journal mildly suggests that if there were fewer of the above mentioned "fair angels" importuning for literary employment in England, English journalists would be better off.

THE French have begun their war against Madagascar by blockading the coast, while preparations are being made to send an expedition into the interior. The Madagases have not yet made a serious stand against the French detachments which encountered them. The war will be more a struggle against murderous climate than against the bullets of the Madagases, whose speedy subjection is hoped for by all European travelers, although hints are thrown out that France enters upon the struggle as much for the sake of the Madagascar gold-miners as in the interest of civilization.

THE Chinese squadron at Wei-hai-Wei has been completely annihilated. The remaining battle-ships and a number of torpedo-boats were sunk, and the cruisers and gunboats fell into the hands of the Japanese. Such complete naval victories have not been recorded since the beginning of the present century. A new Chinese mission to Japan for the purpose of arranging the preliminaries of peace is rumored. But as the Chinese propose to include a foreigner among their emissaries, Japan will refuse to recognize them.

ALTHOUGH France is somewhat piqued at the ostentatious manner with which Emperor William prepares for the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Germany's victories, the French Government remains very friendly to its Eastern neighbor. The quarters of the French Embassy were markedly illuminated in honor of the Emperor's birthday; and the Emperor has promised to be present at the next soirée which M. Herblatte, the French Ambassador, will give.

THE cold is quite exceptional in Europe, and the number of ships that were lost during the late storm is greater than it has been for years. Many steamers have used up their coal and are drifting about in the North Sea and the Channel waiting to be assisted into port. On the Continent traffic is carried on with difficulty and much distress prevails.

THE German Reichstag has adopted a resolution abrogating the dictatorial powers of the Governor of Alsace-Lorraine. It is confidently expected that the Bundesrath will refuse to pass the bill, on the grounds that, although the exceptional power given to the Governor is never exercised, it holds the French element in check.

THE Peruvian newspapers severely criticize the action of British residents in Peru in asking their Minister to intervene in the internal and external affairs of the country. If Great Britain takes any action in Peruvian matters, the Peruvians will assert the Monroe doctrine. They want Spanish America for the Spanish Americans.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IS GENIUS A DISEASE?

IT was Moreau de Tours who formulated the sentence: "*Le génie est une névrose.*" Lately Max Nordau, a German physician residing in Paris, attempted to prove the truth of the assertion. In his already famous work, "*Die Entartung,*" he examines nearly all the now living French authors of the schools called Decadents, Symbolists, Neo-Christians, etc., with a view to showing their neuropathic conditions. In this country much useful and scholarly work has also been done in that direction. Lately the United States Bureau of Education issued Arthur MacDonald's "*Abnormal Man, being Essays on Education and Crime and Related Subjects.*" From the fifth chapter we quote as follows on the subject of genius and insanity:

"According to Arndt [*Lehrbuch der Psychiatrie*], our manner of knowing, feeling, and willing is differently developed, and shows itself in feeble or strong constitutions as nervousness, weakness, or insanity; or as gift, talent, or genius. Every mental disease is a reaction of the nervous system impaired in its nutrition, especially the nutrition of the brain. Arndt's idea is that when a nervous condition appears occasionally in parents and grandparents it sooner or later passes over into mental disease, as seen in children of aged parents born late, or in children of parents with talent or genius. In the first case (in children born late) this nervous condition develops with the decrease of vital energy; in the second case it comes from the nature of the higher endowment or genius. This endowment or genius is an expression of a highly organized nervous system, more particularly that of the brain. Thus it is that all higher gifts, including genius, are very frequently subject to all kinds of diseased conditions, peculiarities, idiosyncrasies, and perversities. Arndt mentions, as examples among poets, Tasso, Lenau, Heinrich, von Kleist, Hölderlin, Gutzkow; among artists, Robert Schumann, Carl Blechen; among scientists, Pascal, Frederic Sauvages, John Müller, Robert von Meyer; among statesmen and generals, Tiberius and the Duke of Marlborough. A large number of geniuses were the last of their kind, as Democritus, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Cæsar, Augustus, Galenus, Paracelsus, Newton, Shakespeare, Leibnitz, Kant, Voltaire, Gustave Adolphus, Frederick the Great, Napoleon, Linné, Cuvier, Byron, Alexander von Humboldt. The family of Schiller have died out in their male members. This dying out of genius can only be explained according to Arndt by the weakness of their organizations and the resulting hyperæsthesia. This also is an explanation of the fact that the brothers and sisters of geniuses are often mediocre, and sometimes weak-minded. . . .

"Lombroso (*L'Homme de Génie*) says that from an anatomical and biological study of men of genius, who are semi-insane, from an investigation of the pathological causes of their apparition, marks of which are almost always left in their descendants, there arises the conception of the morbid degenerative nature of genius. . . .

"While, then, some alienists hold that genius is a pathological condition of the nervous system, a hyperæsthesia, a nervous or mental disease, others do not go so far; yet all seem to be agreed that the relation between insanity and genius is very close."

The author next proceeds to give the opinions of the geniuses themselves:

"Aristotle says that under the influence of a congestion of the head there are persons who become poets, prophets, and sybils. Plato [in *Phædo*] affirms that delirium is not an evil but a great benefaction when it emanates from the divinity.

"Democritus [according to Horace's *Ars Poetica*] makes insanity an essential condition of poetry. Diderot [in *Dictionnaire Encyclopédique*] says: 'Ah, how close the insane and the genius touch; they are imprisoned and enchained; or statues are raised to them.' Voltaire says: 'Heaven in forming us mixed our life with reason and insanity; the elements of our imperfect being, they compose every man, they form his essence.' Pascal says: 'Extreme mind is close to extreme insanity.' Mirabeau affirms that common sense is the absence of too vivid passion; it marches by beaten paths, but genius never. Only men with great passions

can be great. Cato [according to Plutarch] said before committing suicide: 'Since when have I shown signs of insanity?' Tasso said: 'I am compelled to believe that my insanity is caused by drunkenness and by love; for I know well that I drink too much.' Cicero speaks of the *furor poeticus*; Horace of the *amabiles insanias*; Lamartine of the mental disease called genius. Newton in a letter to Locke says that he passed some months without having a 'consistency of mind.' Chateaubriand says that his chief fault is weariness, disgust of everything, and perpetual doubt. Dryden says: 'Great wit to madness is nearly allied.' Lord Beaconsfield says [in *Contarini Fleming*]: 'I have sometimes half believed, although the suspicion is mortifying, that there is only a step between his state who deeply indulges in imaginative meditation and insanity. I was not always sure of my identity or even existence, for I have found it necessary to shout aloud to be sure that I lived.' Schopenhauer confessed that when he composed his great work he carried himself strangely, and was taken for insane. He said that men of genius are often like the insane, given to continual agitation. Tolstoi acknowledges that philosophical scepticism had led him to a condition bordering on insanity. George Sand says of herself, that, at about seventeen, she became deeply melancholic, that later she was tempted to suicide; that this temptation was so vivid, sudden, and bizarre that she considered it a species of insanity. Heine [in his *Correspondance Inédite*, Paris, 1877] said that his disease may have given a morbid character to his later compositions."

Dr. MacDonald then presents a formidable array of men and women of genius who exhibited signs of neurotic disorder, some by attempts at suicide, some by seeing apparitions, some by melancholia, some by developments of apoplexy, epilepsy, somnambulism, insanity, or other morbid symptoms. Among those cited in evidence are Raphael, Pascal, Walter Scott, Voltaire, Richelieu, Descartes, Goethe, Cromwell, Rousseau, Jeanne d'Arc, Mohammed, Mozart, Cuvier, Condillac, Bossuet, Madame de Staël, Dean Swift, Dr. Johnson, Cowper, Southey, Shelley, Byron, Goldsmith, Lamb, Poe, Keats, Balzac, Coleridge, Dickens, George Eliot, De Quincey, Alfred de Musset, Wellington, Napoleon, Carlyle, Warren Hastings, and others.

In the same book the author gives tables showing that the insane and the men of genius alike "exceed the normal man in cranial capacity or weight of brain." He states his conclusion of the whole matter as follows:

"The facts cited thus far would seem to indicate that genius is not only abnormal, but often passes into a pathological form. But it may be asked more particularly as to what is meant by pathological and abnormal.

"The modern and fundamental conception of disease is an excess of normality. This statement can be supported by the highest medical authorities. Virchow [*Cellular Pathology*] says that substratum upon which pathological manifestations play is a repetition or reproduction of the normal morphological stratum; its pathological character consists in this, that the stratum arises in an unfit way or at the wrong place or time; or it may depend upon an abnormal increase of the tissue elements, resulting in deviation, which becomes degeneration. Thus in pathological relations there is preservation of specific normal characteristics; nothing new arises functionally. Pathology is *in potentia* in physiology. According to Perl, pathological phenomena are distinguished from the normal by their unequal and little constancy. Cohnheim affirms that physiological laws hold their validity in diseased organisms; that abnormal means a considerable deviation from the type. Ziegler says that disease is nothing else than a life whose manifestations deviate in part from the normal.

"In saying that genius manifests the symptoms of a neurosis or psychosis, we mean an excessive nervous or cerebral action. Many forms of insanity are also manifestations of similar excessive action. Such action in one individual can give rise to most wonderful, original, and brilliant ideas, and we call it genius; in another individual it produces also wonderful and original but highly absurd thoughts, and we call it insanity. But it appears that the fundamental cause in both genius and insanity is the same: *it is the excessive psychical or nervous energy.*"

PASTEUR AT HOME.

IN December last, Louis Pasteur reached his seventy-second year. Since then foreign magazines, the French in particular, have contained many eulogies of the eminent *savant*. These were nearly all of a scientific character; few have dealt with Pasteur's personal life. Among the latter we find one in the *Revue Encyclopédique* from which we translate as follows:

"The thoughts of genius are not limited by the labors in which it is absorbed. . . . If Pasteur had been a myope, like the ordinary *savant*, he would have neglected all outside experiences, like all those who preceded him; he would never have made those stupendous discoveries he did make, such for instance as the presence of dust and germs suspended in the air; he would not have had the spirit of the poet enraptured by the sap that runs through all creation; he would never have thought of attributing fermentation to the intense life of those microscopic beings which he discovered; he would never have exploded the theory of spontaneous generation; he never could have promoted the

now famous antiseptic methods by means of which we now scatter those minute organisms, which are always ready to prey upon the tissues they invade; he would not have discovered the action of the microbes which produce contagious diseases. His genius consists, if we may so say it, in looking upon things in another way than that of an ordinary *savant*.

"The reason for this lies in his overabundance of life, in a sensibility which manifests itself alongside of his science. At the same time as he is an observer, he is a man, and the chemist is subordinate to the man. . . .

"Pasteur has always preserved a

great reverence for his father, formerly a *sergeant-major*, whom Napoleon decorated on the field of battle. Later he was a tanner. Pasteur dedicated one of his books to the memory of this father, and wrote: 'The older I become, the better I understand thy goodness and mental superiority. The efforts I have bestowed upon this *étude* and those that preceded it, are the fruits of thy example and thy advice.' . . .

"While Professor in Strasbourg, he married the daughter of the rector of the University, M. Laurent, and Mme. Pasteur has always been a devoted collaborator to him. At Pont-Gisguet, she and her daughter became veritable silkworm breeders and untiresome helpers to Pasteur; they even continued this work after the return to Paris, where they had a small menagerie in an antechamber of *l'École Normale*.

"He has always been a most beloved grandparent, and he adores his grandchildren.

"In the *Institute de la rue Dutot* he is recognized by his little skull-cap. He always wears it, and one day he went to the *Chambre des Députés* with it on, having forgotten his hat.

"Several artists have tried to paint him. The portrait by Bonnat, which represents him with his granddaughter on his knee, looks like an old boggy; that by Carolus Duran gives one a chill; that by Edelfedt is the best.

"Pasteur's motto is '*Qui veut, peut*' [He who will, can]."

A writer in *The Gentleman's Magazine* quotes an interview that a lady had with Pasteur, as follows:

" . . . As he lifted his eyes to my face, and replied: 'Madam,

you are really very good to speak thus to me,' I noticed their peculiar expression. They seemed to look and yet not to see, and I asked myself, Was this only the effect of the day's fatigue, or of that incessant use of the microscope which had brought on his illness? His figure remains graven on the memory. In the middle of Paris, of the Paris which stews forever in the juice of her own democratic passions, and of her own godless and clan-destine joys, he seemed to stand out a high-priest of Nature. Nor is he a mere scientist searching for knowledge under the daylight of his intelligence. Science in her gravest mood tends ever to utility, and Pasteur seeks for the truth that is alone worth knowing—how to be accurately and practically useful to mankind."

The same article quotes Professor Lancaster's remarks on Pasteur, thus:

"M. Pasteur is no ordinary man: he is one of the rare individuals who must be described by the term *genius*. Having commenced his scientific career, and attained great distinction as a chemist, M. Pasteur was led by his study of the chemical process of fermentation to give his attention to the phenomena of disease in living bodies resembling fermentation. Owing to a singular and fortunate mental characteristic, he has been able not merely to pursue a rigid path of investigation dictated by the logical or natural connection of the phenomena investigated, but deliberately to select for inquiry matter of the most profound importance to the community, and to bring his inquiries to a successful practical issue in a large number of instances. Thus he saved the silkworm industry of France and Italy from destruction; he has taught the French wine-makers to quickly mature their wine; he has effected an enormous improvement and economy in the manufacture of beer; he has rescued the sheep and cattle of Europe from the fatal disease anthrax, and it is probable—he would not himself assert that it is at present more than probable—that he has rendered hydrophobia a thing of the past. The discoveries made by this remarkable man would have rendered him, had he patented their application and disposed of them according to commercial principles, the richest man in the world. They represent a gain of some millions sterling annually to the community."

Most interesting is the description given of Pasteur's personality:

"The 'dome of thought, the palace of the soul,' shown by the removal of his cap, is solidly constructed, spacious, and high, without being arched. A man with such a head could not help making his mark in life.

"The mind is at ease in a dwelling so spacious. All the lineaments bespeak self-will, and the habit of hard, patient, persevering work. A nose that would be lumpy if shorter, is wrinkled in all directions at the bridge. It is the sort of low nose with a thick, advancing, downward end, semi-*retroussé* and semi-dipping, which one sees in the effigies of antique French warriors, and which Mercie has given to his equestrian statue in the Salon of the Constable de Montmorency. A short, scant beard does not hide the massive, fleshy, and yet not heavy outline of the under part of the face. An air of thoughtful gravity pervades the countenance. But there is something of the African feline in the topaz-yellow eyes, which, when the smoking-cap is taken off and the head thrown back, stare right before them at vacancy as if to rest the optic nerves. I have never seen a human, being with eyes like Pasteur's; they are sometimes lighted up by flashes of scientific inspiration."—*Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A New Volcano in the Caspian Sea.—In a communication to the *Société de Géographie*, General Venukoff announces that during the Summer of 1894 there was formed in the southern part of the Caspian Sea a submarine volcano, which the officers of the Russian vessel *Lotzman* are now studying. This vessel has found that the summit of the volcano is in latitude 38° 13' 30" N., and longitude 52° 37' E., the distance of the nearest coast being 27 miles. The volcano throws up a quantity of mud to a considerable height, but its summit is below the sea-level. The diameter of the crater is less than 20 feet, and the slope of the submarine mountain is so gentle that at the distance of 1,000 feet from the summit the depth of the sea reaches only 45 feet. But farther away, at a distance of a mile, this depth becomes very great.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*



LOUIS PASTEUR.

BALD HEADS AND INDIGESTION.

ONE secret of nature that has so far eluded apprehension and that will probably forever remain an inexplicable mystery is the cause of baldness of pate of the genus *homo*. The latest bit of literature on this subject appears in *The British Medical Journal*, which says:

"The cause of baldness is a question which has a personal interest for many people in these days when the 'new man' finds it almost as difficult to keep his hair as the 'new woman' does to find a husband. The theory of the bald-headed man generally is that his exceptionally active brain has used up the blood supply which should have nourished his scalp; but those whose crop of hair still stands untouched by the scythe of time unkindly hint that this explanation is of a piece with Falstaff's excuse that he had lost his voice by 'singing of anthems.' Then there is the theory of the hat, which we are told makes for sanitary unrighteousness in two ways—allowing no ventilation, and by its hard rim cutting off part of the blood supply from the scalp. Again, there is seborrhœa, which prepares the way for fungi that blight the hair. It would have been wonderful if that pathological scapegoat, indigestion, had not had this particular misdeed laid to its charge. We are not surprised, therefore, to read in an American contemporary that dyspepsia is the great cause of baldness. This is how the mischief is done: 'Nature,' we are assured, 'is very careful to guard and protect and supply the vital organs with the proper amount of nutriment; but when she cannot command a sufficient quantity of blood supply for all the organs, naturally she cuts off the supply of parts the least vital, like the hair and nails'—just as one of our 'splendid paupers' discontinues his subscription to a hospital in view of the death duties. The hair, in fact, dies that the nobler parts may live up to a proper standard of physiological efficiency. The best way to escape baldness is, therefore, to be careful in our diet and above all to avoid irregularity in meals—a counsel of perfection which the busy man too often finds it impossible to follow. We are not prepared to deny that indigestion may have something to do with baldness, but the part it plays is probably altogether secondary. We know of no evidence that baldheaded men are more dyspeptic than their neighbors, and women, who suffer much—chiefly through their own fault—from digestive troubles, are very seldom bald. The increasing prevalence of baldness might, with at least as much plausibility, be ascribed to the general betterment in our social condition that is taking place. The late Prince Consort (who himself lost his hair early) held that baldness is a sign of breeding; heredity, therefore, rather than indigestion would account for its frequency in the upper ranks of society."

The Collector and the Poster.—"Any one who has ever suffered at any time from the mania for collecting, in any of its forms, must feel it in these days a constant tax upon his powers of self-restraint to keep his hands off of the contemporary poster. The posters in particular with which some of the publishers announce the new numbers of magazines, and sometimes new books, are a constant temptation. Any one who has ever collected anything must feel that they are too fascinating to be neglected, and that not to gather them as they appear is a neglect of opportunity that is almost criminal. For the solace of persons who have this impulse and refuse to yield to it, it is a pleasure to point out that, after all, the collector is a slave to his hobby, and the more things he collects, the more masters he puts over himself. To be able to see pretty things, and not to be bitten with the desire to take them home and salt them down, even when they can be had for the asking, is an attainment which promises to be quite as valuable for its rarity as most of the things that ordinary collectors acquire. When we see the awful length to which the postage-stamp mania has gone, and the prodigious accumulations of photographs which overwhelm most contemporary families, we may surely justify ourselves in some stiffening of our resolution not to drift into the habit of hoarding even pretty things that we do not really want. It is so easy to begin collecting, and so unsatisfactory to stop after one has once started! Let us be stiff-necked—some of us, at least—and maintain that not to be a collector is a distinction, just as it is not to have had one's picture in the newspapers."—*Harper's Weekly*.

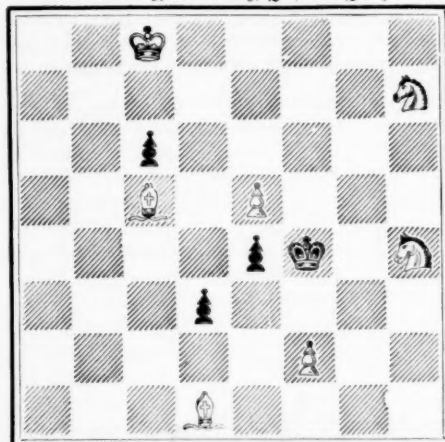
CHESS.

Problem 48.

BY MRS. BAIRD, THE "QUEEN OF CHESS."

Black—Four Pieces.

K on K B 5; Ps on K 5, Q 6, and Q B 3.



White—Seven Pieces.

K on Q B 8; Bs on Q sq and Q B 5; Kts on K R 4 and 7; Ps on K 5 and K B 2. White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 46.

White.

- 1 R—R sq
- 2 K—Kt 3
- 3 R—K sq mate

Black.

- K x R
- K—Kt 8 only move
- K—B 7
- K—B 6 only move
- K—B 6
- K—B 5 only move

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; Eugene Murtha; J. H. B., Collinsville, Conn.; the Rev. A. J. Kreidt, Falls View, Ont.; W. B. Simpson, Huntingdon, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Streed, Cambridge, Ill.; the Rev. E. M. McMillen, Lebanon, Ky.; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.

Correct solution of No. 45 received from Gleysteen, Alton, Ia.; Mrs. S. H. Wright, Tate, Ga.; T. R. Jones, Macon, Ga.; Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Streed, Cambridge, Ill.; Some one in Atlanta, Ga., who made his "maiden effort," but did not send his name; E. H. Hinckley, Ypsilanti, Mich.; Charles Porter, Lambert, Minn.; the Rev. E. M. McMillen, Lebanon, Ky.; E. E. Armstrong, Parvey Sound, Canada; the Rev. F. H. Eggers, Great Falls, Mont.; the Rev. J. H. Todt, Spencer, Wis.

The Rev. J. H. Witte, Portland, Ore., and E. E. Armstrong, Parvey Sound, Ont., send correct solution of No. 44.

"Phillidor's Legacy."

Some time ago, one of our subscribers sent us a problem which he composed many years ago, but which was, in fact, "Phillidor's Legacy," or "smothered" mate. He assured us that he had never heard of the famous legacy. This gentleman is not known in the chess world, and yet he worked out one of the famous mates. The following game recently played in England shows how this beautiful mate can be brought about:

White.

- 1 P—K 4
- 2 Kt—Q B 3
- 3 Kt—B 3
- 4 P—Q 3
- 5 P x P
- 6 B—K Kt 5
- 7 B—K 2
- 8 Castles

Black.

- 1 P—K 4
- 2 Kt—Q B 3
- 3 P—K B 4
- 4 P x P
- 5 Kt—B 3
- 6 B—K 2
- 7 Castles
- 8 P—Q 3

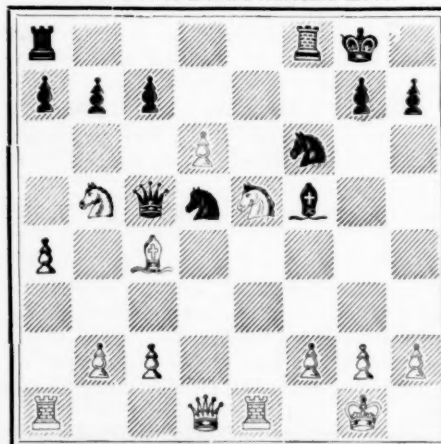
White.

- 9 P—Q R 4
- 10 B x B
- 11 Kt x P
- 12 B—B 4 ch
- 13 P x P
- 14 R—K
- 15 Kt—Kt 5
- 16 P—Q 6 dis ch

Black.

- 1 Kt—K R 4
- 2 Kt x B
- 3 Kt—K B 3
- 4 P—Q 4
- 5 Q—Q 3
- 6 B—B 4
- 7 Q—B 4
- 8 K (K 2)—Q 4

Position after Black's sixteenth move.



The game then proceeds in this manner:

White.

- 17 P—Q Kt 4
- 18 B x Kt ch
- 19 Q x Kt ch
- 20 Kt—B 7 ch

Black.

- 1 Q x Kt P
- 2 Kt x B
- 3 K—R
- 4 K—Kt

Black.

- 21 Kt—R 6 dbl. ch
- 22 Q—Kt 8 ch
- 23 Kt—B 7 mate.

White.

- 1 K—R
- 2 R x Q

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

The Bank Statement.

The weekly statement of the Associated Banks showed a decrease of \$352,800 in the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements, the surplus now standing at \$33,513,425. The large losses through bond payments will not be reflected until next week on account of the system of averages. Loans contracted \$1,204,600, and deposits decreased \$2,520,000. Specie decreased \$841,200, and legal tenders decreased \$41,600. Circulation increased \$136,400.

Call loans on stock collateral were made at rates ranging from 1 to 2½ per cent., with most business at 1½ per cent. Banks adopted the policy of shifting loans as much as possible. In time loans the demand was fairly good, but many lenders withdrew their offerings. Quotations for time contracts were 2 per cent. nominal for thirty days, 3 and 3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, and 4 and 4½ per cent. for four, five, and six months. The supply of commercial paper is increasing. Many of the banks are out of the market in consequence of contracts with the bond syndicate, and the demand is therefore only moderate. Rates were 3½ and 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety day indorsed bills receivable, 4½ per cent. for four months' commission-house names, 4½ and 5 per cent. for prime four months' single names, 5 and 5½ for prime six months, and 6 to 8 for good four to six months' single names. There is close scrutiny of all paper.

The United States Assistant Treasurer was debtor at the Clearing House in the sum of \$536,912.

The New York Clearing House reported as follows: Exchanges, \$78,208,493; balances, \$5,440,987.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks:

	Feb. 16.	Feb. 9.	Decrease.
Loans.....	\$483,382,000	\$484,586,600	\$1,204,600
Specie.....	81,422,700	82,263,900	841,200
Legal tenders...	85,149,400	85,191,000	41,600
Deposits.....	532,234,700	534,754,700	2,520,000
Circulation.....	11,641,700	11,505,300	136,400

* Increase.

—The Journal of Commerce, February 18.

General Views.

The business of the country during the week has been somewhat disappointing, the aggregate volume of trade having fallen below general expectation. Such favorable factors as a reaction from the late zero weather and more settled climatic conditions, except at the South, where snow has fallen to a greater extent than usual, were well calculated to exert a pronounced influence in the direction of improvement, but a serious drawback was met in the shape of continued agitation in regard to the condition of the national finances, growing largely out of the introduction of various measures at Washington and the acrimonious debates thereon.

It is true that some increase was reported at a few of the leading Eastern and Western centers, but the fact that bank clearings this week fell 16 per cent. below those of last week and were only 5 per cent. greater than in 1894 emphasizes the lack of general improvement. In the department of dry goods at this point there has been some gain in the distributive movement, but not so much as has been looked for. The demand for cotton goods has not been up to the production of the mills, and a cut has been made of the leading manufacturing concerns. In woolen goods the low prices have caused the booking of orders that will keep the mills busy for some time. The advance asked by manufacturers of boots and shoes in consequence of the rise in leather has led to a further curtailment of orders and closing of factories. In the iron and steel industry there has been an improved demand for wire products and nails, but otherwise little of moment has occurred. The principal contract for structural iron has been one for 30,000 tons for the Northwestern Elevated Company of Chicago. The sales of street rails in January were only 150,000 tons, and the weekly output of pig iron reported on February 1 was slightly below that at the opening of the year, but an accumulation of stocks plainly indicated a falling off in the demand.

—The Mail and Express, February 10.

LEGAL.

Trade Secrets.

In the case of *Fralich v. Despar*, 30 Atl. Rep. 521, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania recently held that when an employee has entered into an agreement, prior to entering the service, not to divulge or use any of the secrets of the business the employer might make known to him, but subsequently leaves the plaintiff's employ and begins the manufacture of similar goods, using plaintiff's secret processes, he will be restrained from so doing, by injunction. This is in harmony with decisions recently made in Massachusetts and New Jersey: *Peabody v. Norfolk*, 98 Mass., 452; *Salomon v. Hertz*, 40 N. J. Eq., 400; s. c. 2 Atl. Rep., 379.

By-Laws of a Corporation—Notice to Strangers.

In the case of *Meyer v. East Shore Terminal Co.*, 19 S. E. Rep., 677, 25 L. R. A., 48, the by-laws of a corporation were denied effect as notice to a stranger dealing with the general manager of the company to restrict the latter's authority. Heretofore there has been much confusion in the authorities, owing to certain New York cases, which has been substantially removed by the overruling by the Court of Appeals of the earlier New York decisions. The almost universal rule now is that corporate by-laws do not operate as notice to strangers.

Apprenticeship—Discharge Without Cause.

An interesting question in apprenticeship has recently been decided by the Supreme Court of Oregon in the case of *Darling v. Vulcan Iron Works*, 38 Pac. Rep., 342. In this case it is held that, under articles of apprenticeship allowing a master to retain ten per cent. of the apprentice's wages till the expiration of the contract, to be forfeited if he leaves the master's service without the master's consent, or is discharged for any willful violation of the contract, and giving the master the right to terminate the contract at any time on paying the apprentice the amount standing to his credit, if the master arbitrarily discharges the apprentice, without making such payment, he is liable, not only for the amount standing to the apprentice's credit, but also for all damages sustained by him by reason of his discharge.

Widow's Dower—Bankruptcy of Husband.

A Pennsylvania court recently held, in the case of *Gannon v. Widman*, that bankruptcy does not divest the dower of the widow of the bankrupt, but she is entitled to dower at common law to be computed by the value of the property at the time it is demanded exclusive of improvements.—*Pittsburg Law Journal*.

Road House as an Inn.

An Ohio court recently held, in the case of *Tabe v. Myers*, that the keeper of a saloon or road house is not an innkeeper in the sense which would make him responsible for the safety of a horse and buggy which had been hitched in front of his place by one of his customers.—*Ohio Law Bulletin*.

Commercial Dishonesty—Remedy For.

In an article in the *American Law Register*, treating of "the next national issue in politics," Mr. C. Wetherill speaks of the commercial unity of this country, and of the operations of the commercial world being conducted regardless of State boundaries, and being almost without national protection or indeed any adequate protection of law, the reason of this being, he alleges, the fact that no single State can govern beyond its boundaries, and the powers of the National Government are so limited that any attempt on its part to afford an adequate legal protection to the commercial interests of the country are but half-way measures, which often seem to do more harm than good. Mr. Wetherill thinks that the present method of administering law should be reformed, that all State laws and courts should be abolished, and that every court of record should be a court of the United States. He

says: "By purchase and conquest the area of country has become enormously extended, and from the survival of the systems of law which prevailed before such annexation, the doctrines of French, Spanish, and even of Russian laws have become to a certain extent prevalent in localities, while the admission of new States into the Union, each one with its own legal and judicial system, has greatly increased the confusion and conflict of law. At the same time the growth of the commercial interests has bound the country more firmly together than it was originally, and the United States are now far more truly united—more truly one country in their interests—than they have ever been before; meanwhile the growth of a system of rapid transit has made it easy for any man who wishes to take advantage of any particular local legislation, to change his habitat, or shift his assets according to the legal requirements of any scheme—wrongful or otherwise—that he may desire to pursue. The present system—or rather lack of system—of law in the United States, by reason of its diversity, uncertainty and change, is hindering the development of the legitimate business interests of the country and serves to protect those who are pursuing dishonest schemes; the practical operation of the law, as it now stands, is really less honest than the average citizen."

Copy of Photograph—Injunction.

The United States Circuit Court has recently passed upon the question of the right of photographers to print and sell copies of a photograph taken of a private individual. The Court says it is a breach of contract and violation of confidence for a photographer to make unauthorized copies of a customer's photograph. A private individual may enjoin the publication of his portrait, but a public character cannot, in the absence of breach of contract, or violation of confidence in securing the photographs from which the publication is made, and one who is among the foremost inventors of his time is a "public character" within the above rule. *Corless v. E. W. Walker & Co.*, 64 Fed. Rep., 280.

Improvement of Another's Property Without Request—Cutting Logs.

By the rules of the civil law the possessor of the land of another, who erected buildings or made improvements thereon in good faith, was entitled to payment for said improvements, after deducting a fair compensation for rent, for the use of the property during the time he occupied it. This principle of natural equity has been adopted both in England and this country to a limited extent, in the action for mesne profits. See *Kerr on Real Property*, Sect. 1779. And where a person makes improvements on land under a mistaken belief of ownership, compensation will be allowed him in equity for such improvements. *Potter v. Mardre*, 74 N. C., 40; *Albee v. Griffin*, 1 Dev. & B. (N. C.) Eq., 9; *Bright v. Boyd*, 1 Story C. C., 478; 4 Fed. Cir., 127; 2 Story C. C., 608; 4 Fed. Dec., 134. While difficult to distinguish in principle, a different rule is applied to personal property. Thus it has recently

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been held by the Supreme Court of North Carolina in *Gaskins v. Davis*, 20 S. E. Rep., 188, that where one cuts logs on another's land by mistake he is not entitled to claim compensation for their increase in value caused by his having transported them to market. Had the wrongdoer sufficiently changed the nature or enhanced the value of the logs to acquire title to them by accession, he would be entitled to compensation for his services by being required to respond in damages to the amount of the value of the logs at the time of the conversion. But where there has been no accession, and the logs are retaken by the owner, the right of compensation is denied. The Supreme Court of Michigan, in the case of *Isle Royal Mining Company v. Hertin*, 37 Mich., 332, says that to allow compensation in such cases would be to offer "a premium to heedlessness and blunders."

Trade Libel—Injunction.

An interesting question of trade libel was passed upon by the English Court of Appeal in *Mellin v. White* (1894), 3 Ch., 276. In this case the defendant was supplied by the plaintiff with "Mellin's Infants' Food," made up in bottles and labeled. The defendant sold it at retail, having first affixed to each bottle a notice as follows: "The public are recommended to try 'Dr. Vance's Prepared Food for Infants and Invalids,' it being far more healthful and nutritious than any other preparation yet offered," the defendant being the owner of Dr. Vance's preparation. The action was brought to restrain the affixing of these notices. Evidence was adduced to show that the preparation furnished by the plaintiff was much better than Dr. Vance's, especially for infants under six months of age; but the case was dismissed by the judge below, after hearing the plaintiff's evidence, without calling on the defendant, on the ground that the defendant's notice was a mere puff of Dr. Vance's preparation, and gave the plaintiff no legal ground of complaint. This was held error by the Court of Appeal, for if, on the whole of the evidence, it should appear that the statement contained in the defendant's notice was a false statement about the plaintiff's goods, and to the disparagement of them, and had injured, or was likely to injure, the plaintiff, the action would lie. This is in accordance with the general rule that false statements concerning the goods or business of another are actionable, if special damages result: *Western Cos. Manure Co. v. Lawes Chem. Manure Co.*, 9 L. R. Exch., 218. Such are insinuations that goods are spurious: *Thomas v. Williams*, 14 Ch. D., 864; or that a patent is infringed by the articles manufactured by the plaintiff: *Flint v. Hutchinson Smoke Burner Co.*, 110 Mo., 492; s. c. 19 S. W. Rep., 804; see *Grand Rapids School Furniture Co. v. Haney School Furniture Co.*, 92 Mich., 558; s. c. 52 N. W. Rep., 1009. If the words used are not actionable *per se*, but constitute an untrue statement, maliciously published concerning plaintiff's business, which statement is intended, or is reasonably likely to produce, and in the ordinary course of things does produce, a general loss of business, as distinct from the loss of particular known customers, evidence of such general loss of business is admissible, and sufficient to support the action: *Ratcliffe v. Evans* (1892), 2 O. B., 524.—*American Law Register*.

Corporations—Holding Stock in other Corporations.

In an article reviewing the leading cases, Horace E. Ware, of Boston, deals with the right of corporations to become stockholders in other corporations. Carefully analyzing the cases *pro* and *con* he sums up the result as follows: "In reading the opinions of the courts in cases relating to corporations, we occasionally meet with the broad statement that one corporation cannot, at common law, hold capital stock in another corporation, an-

nouncing this as a fixed legal principle, regardless of the circumstances of any particular case. It is submitted that the general trend, even of the decisions in the first group above cited, does not support such a principle; while almost any decision in the second group would seem to hold otherwise. It is not enough to say that a corporation cannot be a stockholder simply because the statute under which it exists does not expressly authorize it to become such. Some potent and decisive authority should be cited in support of such a doctrine. Corporations are composed of human beings and are designed and organized for the purpose of accomplishing practical results. And while the weight of the above decisions, considered as a whole, is contrary to the doctrine that one corporation cannot hold capital stock in another, it may be well to suggest one or two practical applications of such a doctrine, if it existed, to show how ill adapted it would be to the affairs of business as now conducted.—*National Corporation Reporter*.

Fraudulent Sales—Rescission of Contract.

The question whether a vendor, rescinding a sale for the fraud of the vendee, can recover against any assignee for creditors the unmatured demands of the vendee, due to the assignee, before the maturing of such demands, was ably discussed in the recent case of the *American Sugar Refining Company v. Fancher*, assignee. In this case, "before the vendor concluded to rescind, the goods fraudulently purchased had in the usual course of business been sold and delivered to other parties. In so selling them the vendees sold their own property, and the proceeds belonged to them when the assignment was made. Then came the act of rescission, and the attempt was made to treat the proceeds of the vendees' sale as a substitute for the sold and delivered merchandise and to pursue them, whatever their form, into the hands of the fraudulent vendee and fasten its equitable claim upon them. It was claimed that the fraudulent vendee was chargeable in equity with the proceeds as a constructive trustee for the benefit of the defrauded creditor."

"In the examination and discussion of the law, the court found that the courts have less generously charged the debtors as trustees *ex maleficio* in cases of personal property than in real estate. There are two classes of constructive trusts in personalty—*first*, where a person has possession of property of another toward whom he sustains a fiduciary relation and wrongfully disposes of it; *second*, where there is an absence of title in the wrongdoer *ab initio*. The case under consideration cannot be successfully classed as a constructive trust, and we think the case was ably disposed of. The case, judging by the amount involved and the importance of the principle at stake, will likely be disposed of in the New York Court of Appeals, and the high standing of the interested counsel will warrant a thorough presentation of the case."—*National Corporation Reporter*.

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Current Events.

Monday, February 11.

Both Houses of Congress in session; Appropriation Bills discussed; a currency resolution introduced by Senator Hill providing for payment of Government debts in gold. . . . The steamer *La Gascogne* arrives safely in New York; her steering gear was disabled.

Secretary Gresham suggests to Great Britain that the United States, Russia, England, and Japan unite to preserve the seals of the North Pacific. . . . The Chinese deny that their cruisers were sunk at Wei-hai-Wei. . . . Some of the revolutionary forces of Colombia surrender.

Tuesday, February 12.

Both Houses of Congress in session; all the private pension bills on the Senate calendar were passed. . . . The Senate Finance Committee reported an unlimited free-silver coinage bill. . . . Secretary Carlisle explained his gold contract with the bond syndicate to the Ways and Means Committee. . . . The bill abolishing the office of shore inspector passed both Houses at Albany.

It is announced that the revolution in Colombia is practically ended. . . . A plot has been discovered in Nicaragua to poison or kidnap Clarence, the deposed Mosquito Chief. . . . Some of the Chinese ports at Wei-hai-Wei are still holding out against the Japanese bombardment. . . . The Radicals and Socialists were defeated in the communal elections in Italy.

Wednesday, February 13.

Both Houses of Congress in session; the Ways and Means Committee favorably reported the joint resolution giving the President authority to issue a three per-cent. gold redemption bond. . . . The Winton Bill to preserve the Palisades was passed by the New Jersey House of Assembly. . . . President Norton and Superintendent Quinn, of the Brooklyn Atlantic Avenue trolley road, were indicted for alleged violation of the ten-hour law.

It is rumored in Berlin that Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria has been expelled and that he has fled to Rumania. . . . The Chinese fleet and forts at Wei-hai-Wei have been surrendered to the Japanese. . . . The Reichstag passed a Socialist motion abrogating the dictatorial powers of the Government of Alsace-Lorraine.

Thursday, February 14.

Both Houses of Congress in session; the resolution of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives providing for a three-per-cent. bond issue was defeated by a vote of 120 to 167. . . . Judge Taft, Cincinnati, directed the Whiskey Trust receivers to pay rebates due. . . . Isaac Pusey Gray, U. S. Minister to Mexico, died of pneumonia a few hours after his return to the Mexican capital. . . .

The Czar is receiving almost daily, from Nihilists, threats of assassination, since his autocratic speech. . . . Cholera is prevalent in Constantinople. . . . The war between Mexico and Guatemala has been declared off. . . . Li Hung Chang's yellow jacket, peacock feathers, etc., have been restored to him by the Emperor of China.

Friday, February 15.

Both Houses of Congress in session; the Senate passed the Post-Office Appropriation Bill. . . . Four new directors have been chosen to take the places of four of the old directors in the National Shoe and Leather Bank. One of the new men will also be a vice-president with a salary, to assist President Crane. . . . Secretary Carlisle has given orders for the preparation of the plate for the new bonds.

Unionist Leader Chamberlain spoke in the House of Commons in favor of a speedy dissolution of the British Parliament. . . . Señor Zorilla, Republican leader among Spaniards, has accepted amnesty, like Rochefort, and has returned from exile. . . . The trial of ex-Queen Liliuokalani lasted from February 5 to 8; she testified in her own behalf and submitted a written statement.

Saturday, February 16.

Both Houses of Congress in session. . . . The Miners' Convention at Columbus, Ohio, exonerated President McBride from the charge of corruption. . . . The Brooklyn trolley strike was declared off from all the lines except the Atlantic Avenue system. . . . Rumors of the indictment of ex-Mayor Gilroy and Inspectors Williams, McLaughlin, and McAvoy are current; Superintendent Byrnes's name is also mentioned.

France's Chamber of Deputies rejected measures to abolish the Ministry of Public Worship and to separate Church and State. . . . The resolution to call another silver conference was adopted by the German Reichstag and has the approval of the Imperial Government. . . . England and Russia are reported to have offered to mediate between China and Japan.

Sunday, February 17.

Many delegates to the second triennial session of the National Council of Women of the United States have reached Washington.

The Chinese were repulsed with heavy loss in an attack on Hai-Cheng; Japan is to have two battle-ships built in England. . . . Reports of further outrages by Turks in Armenia reached London. . . . The Carnival at Nice was opened.

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See LITERARY DIGEST, Oct. 13; Nov. 10.



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THE ANGLO-AMERICAN LANGUAGE—QUES- TIONS AND ANSWERS.

D. P. P., Portland, Me.—I enclose an article that appeared in one of our city papers, in regard to the word "andromania," said to be coined by Dr. Parkhurst. I find the word in my copy of the "Standard Dictionary." How, then, has the doctor coined it?

The clipping is a press despatch from New York. It says:

"Dr. Parkhurst has coined a new word, and its aptness and clever construction are quite likely to make it famous. The word is 'andromania,' and the great New York preacher says of it in explanation:

"There is an element in the feminine world that is suffering from what I shall venture to call 'andromania.' The word is not an English one, for the reason, I suppose, that the English language makers never supposed that we should need such a term. It is constructed on the same principle as the word Anglomania, which means passionate aping of everything that is English. 'Andromania' means similarly a passionate aping of everything that is mannish."

Dr. Parkhurst was doubtless unaware that this word was already coined and has a fixed meaning, altogether different from the one he has given it. It is to be found in the Funk & Wagnalls STANDARD DICTIONARY. It is not in several of the other leading dictionaries, and this, possibly, misled the doctor. The word is synonymous with *nymphomania*, a word with an unsavory meaning.

J. S. P., Cadiz, Ohio.—I have looked in vain through the new Standard Dictionary for the abbreviations of honorary titles, such as L.H.D., L.D., D.D., etc. It seems scarcely possible that the Standard Dictionary, being so comprehensive, should omit these. Where shall I find them?

The Standard gives an exceedingly complete and verified list of university degrees, and if J. S. P. will turn to DEGREE in the vocabulary he will find the titles fully discussed. In completing this list consultation was had with nearly all of the leading colleges and universities in the world.

K. N.—Launch, not launch, is the preferred form. Properly pronounced, it rhymes with branch.

"Pastor."—Antemural you will find in the Standard under the prefix ante. Do not forget that if you do not find the word for which you are looking in alphabetic order, look under its prefix, also in the "list" of words.

"Canvasser." Portland, Me.—Which is more proper to use in the following phrase: *bran-new dress goods* or *brand-new dress-goods*, in speaking of goods that are new in design?

Brand-new (dress-goods) is the original and etymological correct form, but *bran-new (dress-goods)* is the colloquial and more generally accepted form. See quotation in Standard Dictionary from Professor Skeat's (of Oxford University) Etymological Dictionary, under *bran-new*.

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BY A TEACHER:

No keen observer will deny that the English language is destined to become the universal tongue. From the island-home it has spread toward every pole, until its words are echoed on every shore. Many causes have combined to produce this wonderful result. Among them are the exceeding simplicity of the language, the inborn love of traffic, of conquest, of colonization and liberty, and the tireless energy of the English race. The irregular spelling of the language, however, has proved an insurmountable barrier to its rapid progress among other races.

Knowing the necessity of a change, learned men in America and England have prepared a "Scientific Alphabet" combining simplicity and accuracy. The object of this article is to indicate methods by which this alphabet may be easily and quickly taught to children in our schools. The directions are intended to be largely suggestive. The progressive teacher will readily understand how to modify, combine, and enlarge them. Little success can be expected, unless the instructor has mastered the elementary sounds of the language and the "Scientific Alphabet." We would suggest the following method for teaching this alphabet.

1. In reading-classes the teacher should often dwell upon the elementary sounds, training every pupil to produce each one. Whenever a sound is given, the corresponding Scientific script letter should be placed on the blackboard and each pupil required to make it on the slate, tablet, etc. One sound daily is sufficient.

2. In spelling-classes the names of the Scientific letters may be taught or reviewed and words spelled with the letters of the Scientific Alphabet by pupils, aided by the teacher when necessary. Do this from

lists of words, or from sentences spelled by the letters of the Scientific Alphabet.

3. Write sentences in the script of this alphabet on the blackboard and require the pupils to read them.

4. In writing exercises (a short sentence daily), the teacher may illustrate the difference between the common and the Scientific script, requiring the pupils to practise both side by side.

5. Write a sentence in common script on the blackboard and have the pupils write it in Scientific script on their slates. Exchange slates and count mistakes, or the teacher may correct them without exchanging.

6. Drill the pupils at this stage as follows: Let them write, scientifically, words containing any given sound; lists of objects of some one color or form; names of tools used by farmers, carpenters, etc.; names of animals, trees, etc.

7. Write a list of words in the Scientific script on the blackboard. Require the pupils to write a sentence from each on slates, etc.

8. Show a picture to the pupils. Have each write several sentences about it, using the Scientific Alphabet.

9. Do the same with some object.

10. When the pupils are sufficiently advanced they should be required often to copy some stanza, or verse, using the Scientific Alphabet.

11. Have an exercise, occasionally, in which the pupils write short letters, using the Scientific Alphabet, and have them correct each other's productions. At this stage of progress, let the pupils

practise reading with *printed* letters until the alphabet is thoroughly mastered. It will be learned quickly, as there are but three new letters to learn, a, e, u. Each letter of the alphabet has but one sound, and that sound is always the same. The pupils should be drilled in pronouncing and analyzing words. They should give the sound of each letter, both the vowels and consonants. They will be surprised at the ease in learning to pronounce correctly, that is, when they learn the name of a letter they will always know the sound which it must have in any word in which it appears (see page 2104 Standard Dictionary). Strictly speaking, there are no diacritical dots, curves, and "curlicues" to learn, as is the case in all the dictionaries except the "Standard." The Scientific Alphabet is simple and accurate. It is the result of years of study and experiments by the learned philological bodies of both continents. It has been happily termed the "alphabet of the least resistance."

12. Let the pupils choose sides. The teacher writes a sentence in common script on the blackboard. Head pupil on one side goes to the board and writes first a word in Scientific script, followed by the head pupil on the other side. Alternate thus till all have had an opportunity. Any one failing to get every part of a word accurate, must take his seat. Next pupil tries same word, etc.

13. When considerable proficiency has been acquired, if it seems desirable, the teacher may offer prizes to all those pupils who write short essays and use the Scientific script. No pupil is to receive a prize, unless on examination his essay reaches a certain stated per cent. of perfection (say 90).

V. K. V.

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